THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, and 14.

Bread Strike End Sought; Middle East Gets U. S. Aid; British Day-Raid France

The World's Day—July 7, 1941

New England: Cole Urges End to Drivers' Strike

Immediate termination of the 10-day-old bakery drivers' strike in Greater Boston was urged by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. [Page 5.]

A one-cent, unseasonable rise in the price of milk to New England farmers is expected next month, with a consequent price rise to consumers. [Page 5.]

Plans to construct a $2,279,800 underground telephone cable from Boston to Brunswick, Maine, were announced. [Page 2.]

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, in a Boston sermon, urged the United States to become not only the arsenal but the altar of democracy. [Page 4.]

Opposition to Massachusetts' proposed 3 per cent luxury sales tax is developing from three sources. [Page 2.]

Washington: Lend-Lease Aid Reaches Middle East

United States ships bearing lend-lease cargoes were reported reaching the British Middle East command at the rate of almost one a day.

Carter Glass, Virginia's senior Senator and staunch supporter of the President's foreign policy, was the choice of the Senate's Democratic majority for president pro tempore to succeed Pat Harrison.

William S. Knudsen, Director of the Office of Production Management, began a tour of inspection of the Nation's principal aircraft, ship, and ordnance production centers.

The Navy received word that 11 Marines, en route to London, who became castaways when their ship was torpedoed, had been picked up and were safe. After the incident, three were missing. The eight others had previously been reported rescued.

Secretary of Commerce Jones suspended certain safety regulations with respect to tankers operating on coastwise routes, to permit deeper loading in an effort to relieve the prospective oil shortage in the East.

Selective Service officials completed plans for a new numbers drawing to determine the order in which newly-registered draftees would be integrated into the lists of older registrants.

The Navy asked Congress to appropriate an additional $585,000,000 to augment its shipbuilding program. The allotment would allow use of $300,000,000 for additional shipbuilding facilities at naval and private establishments, and $160,000,000 for repair facilities.

Air and Sea: British Make Daylight Air Attack

British bombers leveled two daylight attacks on German-held France, following up night assaults which extended from the docks at Brest to the German industrial Ruhr valley.

Germany claimed that Britain lost 83 planes—28 in the past 24 hours—in assaults against Germany. The British admitted loss of six planes in the night assault.

Britain's count—published by the British Press Association—listed 112 Axis planes lost last week in operations other than those connected with the Russian front. RAF losses for the week were said to be 81 craft.

Middle East: Australians Drive Against Beirut

A British attack on Beirut, Capital of Lebanon, was reported in Vichy to have begun with Australian infantry pressing French defenders on heights over the Damur River, about nine miles south of the port.

Britain's naval base at Alexandria, Egypt, was raided by Axis warplanes during the night, but casualties were few.

A British air raid on Palermo, on the north coast of Sicily, was reported by the Italian High Command to have resulted in some damage to the harbor.

In the Orient: Base Agreements Denied by Batavia

In Batavia, the Netherlands Indies denied reports that official agreements had been reached with Australia and British Malaya for joint use of naval and air bases in event of an emergency. But observers said it was "natural" that the three governments should concert their efforts if attacked.

Japan's undeclared war against China entered its fifth year with no end in sight as the European war spread eastward through Russia. [Page 7.]

Japanese press dispatches from Manchuli, at the Manchukuo-Siberia border, reported that passenger service on Russia's trans-Siberian railway was suspended, presumably because of military needs arising from the Russian-German war.

National: Kirby to Succeed Lawes at Sing Sing

Albany, N. Y. (AP)—Robert J. Kirby, principal keeper at Attica State Prison, was named warden of Sing Sing Prison, succeeding Lewis E. Lawes, who has retired effective July 16. [Page 19.]

Russia: Reds Deny Stalin Line Broken by Nazis

German claims to have broken through the Stalin Line were denied by Russian headquarters, which stated that Russian forces were holding their own along the whole line and had driven the Germans back in five sectors.

Germans announced the capture of Cernauti, capital of Sovietized Bucovina, in a forward thrust at the southern end of the line.

Today's communiqué from Germany was silent on the German advance up to the Dnieper, announced by German Headquarters July 5.

Russians insisted on the failure of the Germans to penetrate their line and alleged that the Germans had sustained heavy losses in their continued attacks.

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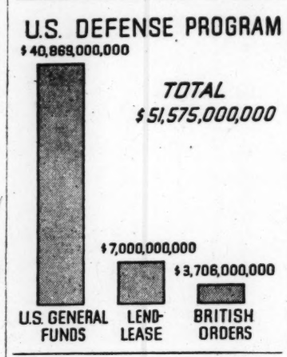
High Costs in Capital

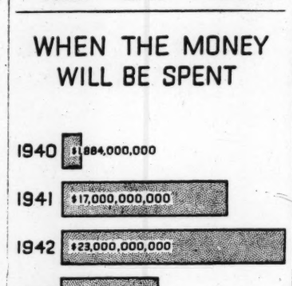
WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The War Department took cognizance of the high cost of living in Washington, crowded now with service men and Government workers drawn in to fill defense posts. Only Army Lieutenants who are single or have independent financial means will be ordered to Washington in the future.

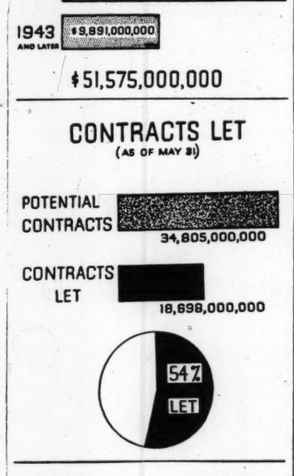
Weather Predictions

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

How Defense Stands







Progress to Date

Survey by National Association of Manufacturers is charted after study of defense centers.

Total defense outlay nears $52,000,000,000: Page 3.

'Trends' Called Surest Study Of Sociologists

Dr. Meiklejohn sees Wellesley Institute a trend in itself for unbiased democratic debate.

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 7—Trends are among the most solid and stable things that can be studied in these times of change, the Summer Institute for Social Progress has been told by Dr. Helen E. Meiklejohn of the San Francisco School of Social Studies.

Dr. Meiklejohn is leading discussions at the Institute during its two-week session on the Wellesley College campus; and this morning she lectured also, on "Federal Invasion of Business."

In coming to Wellesley to represent their particular interests, she told the members of the Institute as it held its opening session, they were part of a trend themselves—a trend towards unbiased democratic discussion on vital problems.

Trends Versus Economic Facts

"It is fun," Dr. Meiklejohn declared, "to try to find out what trend we are in."

"A trend," she continued, "is about all a pure social scientist has to cling to these days. A trend is something you can go off and leave—and find when you come back. An economic fact is a very different thing—which is much harder to be sure of.

"The greatest joy that a social scientist can ever know," Dr. Meiklejohn continued, "is to discover a trend in its infancy. And perhaps," she added, "we may discover one or two, here at this Institute!"

Laurens H. Seelye, Assistant to the Chairman of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars, is Faculty Chairman at the Institute this year. In an introductory talk he emphasized the value of the thinking done at such conferences.

Much of it, he admitted, was wishful thinking. People with strongly opposed views were brought together in order to see the good in each other's standpoints—not to find points of argument, but points of agreement. It might be wishful thinking, he implied, to believe that the ripples set up by this highly democratic procedure would spread far out into the world—but there are some evidences that it actually has had noticeable effect in earlier years.

Merit of "Wishful Thinking"

"All great thinking of the world has been wishful thinking," he added, "but the thinkers did do some real thinking with their wishing!"

One accomplishment of this Institute for Social Progress, Mr.

Continued on Page 5, Column 5

Nazis: Cernauti Captured; Reds: Germans Hurled Back; British: Air Offensive Begun

Turn of tide in war seen by London, but undue optimism on Nazi shift barred.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 7—Has the tide of war finally turned?

For the first time this question is now being asked in well-informed quarters in Britain. Continued Russian resistance to Nazi invaders, combined with the intensified British air offensive over Germany and German-occupied territories in the west, has brought about—if not a completely new war situation—at least a new outlook on the conflict as it is viewed from London, and the result is a tentative but unmistakable note of fresh optimism here.

There is reason to believe that Britain's whole strategic conception of war is being radically modified as a result of the successful Soviet resistance during the first two weeks of Nazi attack. From an essentially defensive stand, the British are unquestionably in the process of swinging swiftly over toward taking a strong offensive line against Germany.

German Attacks Rivaled

Actually this offensive is already under way in the air. Operations over the week end were on a scale comparable to the heaviest widespread raids of Nazi bombers against this country.

From Rotterdam on Netherlands coast all the way eastward to Magdeburg about 70 miles from Berlin, Britain's heavy bombers on Saturday night left a trail of fire and destruction.

At the same time offensive daylight sweeps over France are continuing and increasing in intensity. Railways, factories, and docks in Northern France and shipping in the channel are being attacked persistently and in force by day.

Furthermore, the week end included heavy raids on the German submarine base at Lorient and the naval base at Brest, as well as bombing attacks ranging as far north as Norway.

Undue Optimism Avoided

It is not permitted to give full details of this British air offensive. But enough is known to those on the spot for it to be possible to affirm that the British are now hitting the Nazis really hard from the air in the west, while the Russians are resisting them with unexpected success in the east.

The situation on the Soviet front is, of course, still very fluid. There is no illusion here about the power of the Nazi motorized army and air force. The break through near Minsk is regarded as a grave gap in the Russian defenses and one which might at any moment be opened up by the Germans with catastrophic consequences.

But it is equally evident that the Soviets are counterattacking heavily with tanks, both along Berezina, where the Russian communiqué claims the German thrust to have been checked, along the Dvina on the northern front, and near Novgorod and Volynsk in the south.

Although it is still difficult to form an exact estimate of the position from the contradictory German and Soviet communiqués, the conviction is growing here that despite the dangerously deep German advances, especially in the center of the long front, the Red

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

International Cablephoto

American Fighting Men on Duty in London

A detachment of United States Marines line up for inspection as they stand guard for the first time in front of the American Embassy in London on July 5. Sixty-three officers and men of the Marine Corps, including 11 who were saved when the Dutch ship Maasdam was torpedoed, have been sent to London for fire warden duty.

Russian counterattacks in many sectors are reported to have checked invaders.

By the Associated Press

Monday, July 7

Germany claimed today to have captured Cernauti, capital of Sovietized Bucovina, but it was silent on the previous Berlin announcements that German troops had reached the Dnieper River and that the famous Stalin Line from the Black Sea to the Gulf of Finland had been broken.

The Russians, on the other hand, affirmed that they were holding the Germans the whole length of the 2,000-mile front and in five sectors had driven them back.

Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs S. A. Lozovsky declared today that Germany had lost nearly 1,000,000 men in killed and wounded in the now 16-day-old attack upon Russia.

The Germans, who circulated an unofficial report that Minsk had been occupied, declared that their forces were continuing to advance from the Volhynia area, west of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine and were driving Red Army forces before them.

The Russians meanwhile gave out that a voluntary removal of children from Moscow was under way, although they were under no compulsion to leave.

Referring to the announced success in the south the Germans stated that their Rumanian allies were advancing swiftly and that the German-Rumanian force had kept up the advance to Cernauti in the face of strong tank resistance.

Reds Say Drive Checked

The Red Army declared that the German offensive had been blocked on the whole front and actually hurled back in the five sectors where the Russians counterattacked, or themselves took the offensive.

On the northern reaches of Russia's heavy fortifications, the Stalin Line, a night-long battle was said to have broken up a tank-pointed attempt by motorized infantrymen to break through the Ostrov region toward Pskov, an anchor of the Stalin Line.

"In the night fighting, our troops inflicted on the enemy tanks a heavy defeat," said a Russian communiqué.

Likewise repulsed, according to the Russians, were German attacks aimed at forcing the Dvina River line, near Polotsk, northwest of Orsha, and thrusts into the Ukraine in the vicinity of Novograd Volynski and into Bessarabia at unspecified points.

South of Polotsk, in the Lepel region where the Germans were seeking to outflank the Berezina River defenses in a drive toward Orsha, the invaders were said to have taken a defensive stand following counterattacks against motorized troops.

Minsk Captured

Meanwhile the capture of Minsk four days ago was claimed by DNB, official German news agency, which quoted a German soldier war reporter as saying a Panzer division had rumbled into the city and begun the work of mopping up.

The German High Command's latest communiqué did not mention Minsk, but said operations against the Stalin Line were continuing "according to plan" and that the number of prisoners taken between June 22, the day the invasion began, and July 5 totaled 300,000.

A special communiqué said that 52,000 Red troops had "deserted" west of Minsk. These, it was thought, were among units of two Russian field armies, totaling perhaps 500,000 men, reported six days ago to have been isolated between Bialystok and Minsk.

The German press, commenting on this report and on an earlier report of the surrender of 20,000 Russians, spoke of a revolt, involving "political and military leadership," and declared it was proof "that the deserters made the regime responsible for their fate and were no longer prepared to sacrifice their lives to its inhuman demands."

The High Command's regular communiqué yesterday said the Soviet air force lost 281 planes July 5, while the Nazis lost only 11, and the Berlin radio estimated the Russians have lost more than 7,000 planes in two weeks.

In speaking of continued operations against the Stalin Line, the communiqué said nothing of the armored spearhead which had been reported in contact with the main Soviet defenses along the Dnieper River at Orsha.

New Air Raids

It noted, though, that further air attacks were made on the rail and highway junctions at Smolensk, the ancient industrial city and railroad

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Big Push to U. S. Shipbuilding To Aid Battle of the Atlantic

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7 — The Administration was today laying plans for a major expansion of its merchant shipbuilding effort.

At the same time, Washington was cheered by a report that shipments of American war materials to British forces in the Near East had reached the rate of 20 to 25 ships a month and that there is a good chance that Britain's long and serious deficiency in equipment there would eventually be overcome, permitting a much stronger defense in the Near East and North Africa.

Washington was also studying the implications of the strong support given to President Roosevelt's foreign policy by the Rev. Joseph P. Hurley, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. Augustine, Florida, and a man of close connections with the Vatican.

These two developments are seen as indications that the Administration is now fully aware that the Battle of the Atlantic can be won only by an up-to-the-hilt shipping effort and that United States-Soviet Russian co-operation against Hitlerism will at least not meet with united Roman Catholic opposition derived from its long resistance to Communism.

Cheered by Ship Building

The new shipbuilding program is believed to have been inspired by the Nation's success to date in mashalling its construction facilities and by the Maritime Commission's recent announcement that the current merchant ship program is ahead of schedule and anticipation.

At the present time American shipyards are building or have on contract approximately 900 merchant vessels for this country and Great Britain. It is recognized, however, that the current rate of British sinkings make it necessary to initiate a larger program and it is anticipated that the Commission will attempt to double the country's productive capacity within the next few years.

The Commission is now conducting training courses for prospective shipyard workers and no serious shortage of workers has been reported thus far, despite predictions last fall that the country's ship program would be seriously handicapped by a lack of skilled hands.

Have Echo in Germany

Bishop Hurley's remarks, which were given over the Columbia Broadcasting System, were given added significance by an almost simultaneous pronouncement from the Roman Catholic Bishops in Germany declaring that the "ex-

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

Secret of Stalin Line: Built as 'Blitz' Defense

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who spent 5½ years in Russia

The Germans claim to have broken the Stalin Line. No foreign correspondents, authors or distinguished visitors have ever toured this line. Neither Maurice Chevalier, Noel Coward, nor any of the other stars who often played on the Maginot Line ever appeared in the underground casements of the 1,100-mile Soviet defense system.

Until the Nazi blitzkrieg rolled against it, the Stalin Line was as mysterious, secret and impersonal as its namesake, the Kremlin Dictator. Even its location was a matter of conjecture until the communiqués placed the points of Soviet resistance, and to date its nature and strength is mainly a matter of speculation.

Nothing could be more misleading than to refer to the Soviet defense system as the "Russian Maginot line." Neither in principle nor in detail was it ever patterned on the French model.

The Russians began to fortify their western frontier soon after the close of the war with Poland in 1920 and they have been at the job ever since. While the type of fortification has changed and has been perfected to meet the new requirements of warfare, one feature has remained constant. It was based on defense in depth rather than on the attempt to build one or two "impregnable" chains. As a Soviet tactician once expressed it, the theory was to let the enemy bury himself head and shoulders by plunging into a haystack instead of crashing against a stone wall.

The Russians have always thought more in terms of a war of movement than a position war. This thinking is conditioned by the vastness of the country, as opposed to France where every square inch is counted. Even in the last war, no well defined front existed in the east comparable to the positions on the Somme and the Marne. The subsequent Russian civil war and the Polish campaign wherein the Red Army surged up to the very gates of Warsaw and then recoiled, were exclusively wars of movement, in which cavalry played the part now assigned to mechanized units.

Mobile Warfare

The Red Army leaders were largely men who distinguished themselves in these cavalry operations. Men like Voroshiloff, Tukhachevsky and Budyenny applied to the peacetime task of organizing and building up the Soviet Union's defense forces the knowledge of mobile warfare.

Under the direction of Tukhachevsky's military genius, the Red Army started to mechanize on a large scale long before the Germans adopted the principle.

This expressed itself in two ways. With the intention of providing the maximum mobility, the Red Army began to mechanize on a large scale long before any of the armies of the other major powers. The whole idea of air-borne troops, including parachute troops, originated with Tukhachevsky.

The first large-scale demonstration of this type of warfare was made in September, 1936, during Red Army maneuvers wherein 1,200 men armed with 150 machine guns were flown 100 miles behind enemy lines and dropped on an

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Enroll for Summer Study

By a Staff Photographer

American Defense Opens Many New Avenues

Throngs of students, eager to learn more about national defense and allied subjects, or desirous of paving the way for masters' degrees, registered at hastily improvised tables in the hallways at Boston University today as it and some 30 other schools opened summer sessions.

All-out call for defense answered by summer schools: Page 5.

Labor, Industry and Taxpayers Against Proposed Sales Tax on Luxuries

Luxury Sales Tax Plan Meets Opposition From Three Fronts

Opposition to a 3 per cent luxury sales tax in Massachusetts today had united labor, industry and the taxpayers.

Favorable report by the Legislative Committee on Taxation on the bill to tax specified commodities brought immediate reaction this week. The protest took two forms. Ridicule against the list of articles taxable as luxuries was one. Indignation at added taxation during a time when heavy expenditures for defense insured heavy taxation from Washington was the other.

Constantly growing sentiment crystallized in statements from Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Kenneth I. Taylor, State Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; and Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

Opposed by Labor

Organized labor leaders in Massachusetts have consistently opposed a general sales tax for this State. They are expected to take the same stand on the present measure, holding, with Mr. Bloomfield, that the bill is merely an attempt to get a foothold to be followed by a general tax.

"Labor, however, is interested in finding a method to finance the pension bill for which the sales tax was proposed," Mr. Taylor said. "At present, the Federation is considering the 3 per cent tax in comparison with other measures of raising revenue."

Often considered as a source of additional revenue are horse and dog races. Financiers estimate that almost enough could be raised from this source to support the increase from $30 to $40 in old-age pensions.

Revenue from the cigarette taxes will also be free in 1942 for diversion to other use and might be devoted to financing the old-age pension legislation, it is reported.

Federal Action

"The proposed 3 per cent sales tax," said Mr. Bloomfield, "runs true to form. It represents an attempt to establish the principles of a general sales tax for Massachusetts by taxing what Henry F. Long (Commissioner of Taxation and Corporations) call 'luxuries.' These include furniture, fuel oil, refrigerator, stoves, office equipment and other items. Once established as a so-called emergency, the plan would be to make the retail sales tax a permanent fixture as has been the experience in other States.

"The fact that Congress imposes huge taxes on consumer goods of the sort Mr. Long seeks to tax is ignored by the legislative committee."

Mr. Bloomfield is also Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants, representing an association of merchants in 35 cities and towns.

The 3 per cent sales tax in Massachusetts is "unnecessary," he concluded. "The tax is not proposed for defense purposes, but is tacked to a bill to liberalize old-age pensions to a point where Massachusetts would be the most liberal State in the Union."

Mr. MacDonald termed the bill "inequitable," pointing out that a general 2 per cent sales tax, supported by his organization, had been defeated a year ago. "Since when have fuel oils and plumbing goods been considered luxuries?" he asked.

Opposition also came from the jewelers. Frederick T. Widmer, President of the Retail Jewelers' Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, predicted that the tax would injure business, and bring only a portion of the anticipated $4,500,000. He pointed out that the Federal Government is expected to come out with an even heavier tax on jewelry.

Among the articles taxed by the measure are meals costing more than 65 cents, furs, candy costing more than 50 cents a pound, non-alcoholic beverages more than 15 cents in value (not including milk unmixed with other syrups), cosmetics, pleasure boats and radios.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is expected to schedule the bill for hearing within the next 10 days.

Saltonstall Urges Aid for British Labor

Massachusetts citizens were urged today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to join the Nation-wide campaign of organized Labor to aid British workers.

The Governor, in co-operation with William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Matthew Woll, Chairman of the American Labor Committee to Aid British Labor, designated July 14 to 20 as "Aid British Labor Week."

The Governor stated: "The workers of Great Britain have united with their fellow citizens of all classes, parties, and beliefs in a gallant defense of their heritage of freedom against the onslaught of the dictators. American citizens are with them heart and soul.

"I urge the people of Massachusetts to join this national movement, with special emphasis during the week of July 14 through July 20."

'Free Shines' Cry Strikes New Note Along State Street

Since the first essential of good advertising is to get attention, even a shoe-shine boy has to use his ingenuity.

On State Street in downtown Boston today, there was a new call among the familiar cries of, "Shine, Mister?" from small boys. The new cry drew instant attention from passersby.

"Free Shines!" the future advertising man was shouting.

As prospective customers, plus the idly curious, began gathering, the boy added quietly:

"Plus a nickel defense tax."

Candy Eating at 16.9 Pounds Per Capita

Of interest to a candy center such as Metropolitan Boston is the recently disclosed fact that about 16.9 pounds of confectionery on the average for the 131,000,000 and more persons in the United States were sold by manufacturers in 1940. For this average, as reported in a survey on "Confectionery Sales and Distribution" by the Department of Commerce, is the largest on record.

In catering to the sweet tooth of the Nation, the various types of candy manufacturers sold approximately 2,225,000,000 pounds of confectionery and competitive chocolate products. The manufacturers' sales value of this great production is estimated at $336,000,000.

Massachusetts is credited with sales to a total of 121,556,000 pounds. This may look small against the national volume, but in proportion to population here it is a good showing. Such sales of candy are nearly 5.5 per cent of those for the country, whereas the Commonwealth's population of 4,316,721 as of the last census is less than 3.3 per cent of the United States total.

Candy consumption is something of a barometer of national income. Thus per capita consumption rose from an estimated 15.7 pounds in 1939 to the record of 16.9 in 1940, an increase of about 7½ per cent, and national income increased a little over 7 per cent.

GOING AWAY?

Take with you

After you've settled your traveling timetable, think of your reading timetable. There are many good things coming this summer in The Christian Science Monitor, and you won't want to miss any of them. Your subscription entitles you to delivery anywhere without extra charge; so, if you wish the Monitor to go with you, just fill in the blank below. It will be sent to you with best wishes for a happy holiday.

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GA

Figures Given On Freighters Russia Owns

Possibility that Great Britain may pick up additional ships from the fleet operating under the Soviet flag, now that war has been opened on Russia by Germany, lends interest in Boston shipping circles today to figures of the United States Department of Commerce, disclosing facts regarding the Russian merchant marine.

Although most of the ships in the 678 units of the Soviet fleet are relatively old, the figures show, they represent 1,370,000 gross tons. This is a fleet which ranked 11th among the world's merchant marines in point of tonnage at the time the current war began.

As of July 1, 1938, the last complete or full prewar year, the Russian fleet was exceeded in tonnage by the merchant marines of Great Britain, the United States, Japan, Norway, Germany, Italy, France, The Netherlands, Greece and Sweden, in order.

At that time, the Soviet merchant fleet included 503 steamships, 7 side-wheelers, 141 Diesel vessels, 13 combination said and Diesel craft, and 1 combination sail and steam boat.

Hub-Maine Cable 144 Miles Long; Costing $2,279,800

Boston and New Brunswick, Maine, will be linked by 144 miles of underground telephone cable when the longest and most expensive project of its kind ever attempted in New England is completed next summer, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company announced today.

The cable, which will cost an estimated $2,279,800, was authorized last week by the Federal Communications Commission, the company says.

Construction is scheduled to begin this coming autumn and the new route should be ready for service next summer, it is expected.

The route, to wind 120 miles to Portland, Maine, via Lawrence and Haverhill, Mass., and Exeter and Dover, N. H., will be covered by twin cables. The remaining 24 miles from Portland and Brunswick will be covered by a single cable.

Overhead wires, roughly following the shore line, now link Boston and Portland. They will be continued as an alternative route for telephone calls.

Additional facilities were made necessary, the company said, by "the growing demand for long-distance service in northern sections of New England" and by the importance of the area from the point of view of national defense.

Underground construction, it is pointed out, will provide a maximum of safety from military activity.

Tractor-drawn "plow trains" will be used in construction. As one operation, these machines plow a trench almost three feet deep and lay the cables—unwinding the wire from reels mounted on a trailer in the train.

Twin cables in the Boston-Portland section will be constructed to permit "type K carrier" operation. This is a system of high frequency transmission which allows up to 12 telephone calls to be made simultaneously over each of two pairs of wires.

The system requires special terminal equipment and intermediate amplifiers, or "carrier repeaters" at locations about 17 miles apart.

Board to Control Race Taxes Urged

Establishment of a three-member State board of review to determine what taxes horse and dog race tracks can afford to pay was asked today by Richard D. Grant, legislative agent for Revere dog track interests.

Appearing before the Senate Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Grant denied the proposal would thwart pending measures to increase horse and dog race taxation.

The bill provides that the proposed board would report to the Legislature on all measures affecting race tracks. Its membership would be State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxations, the Chairman of the State Racing Commission, and the Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Classical Art" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Margret Kurkjian, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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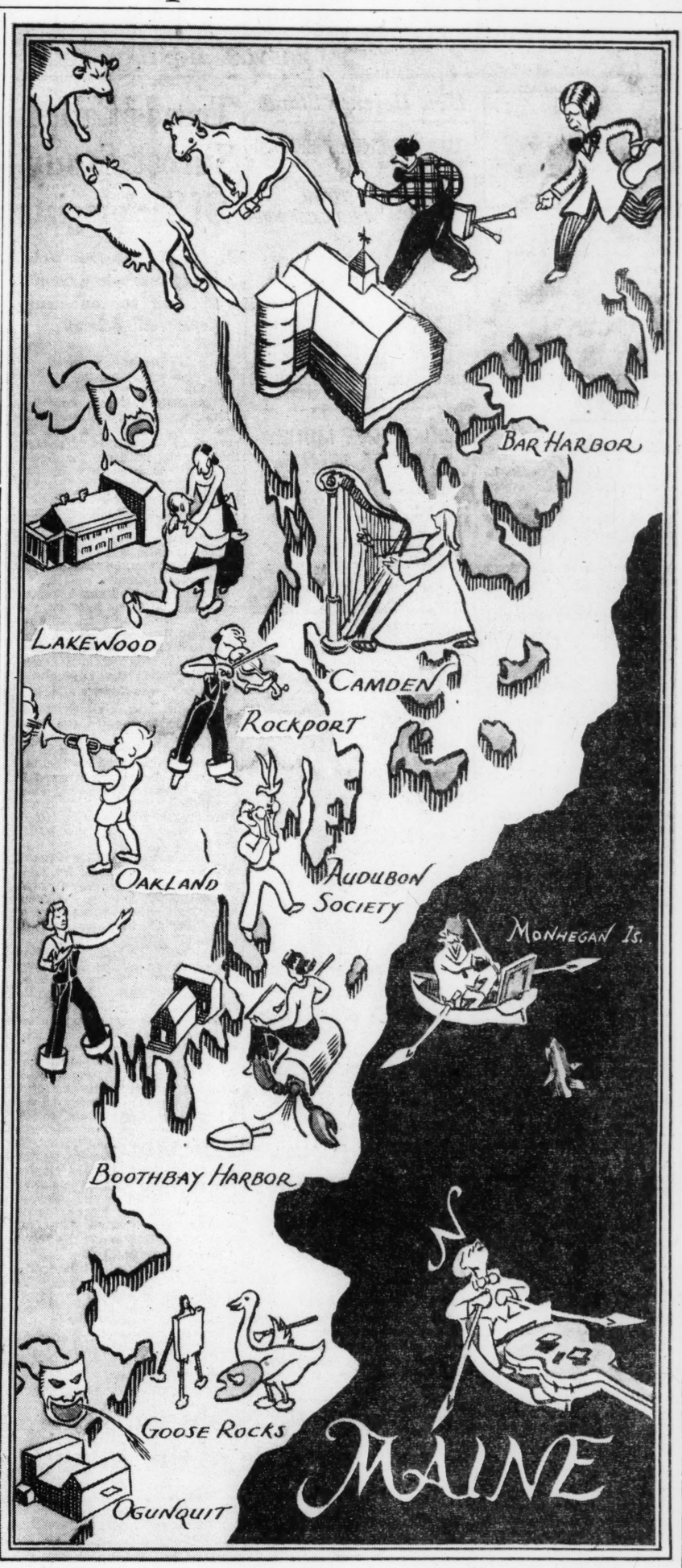

F. Wenderoth Saunders

Artist's Conception of Way Down East

Musicians, painters, and actors, local talent and visitors bring summer joy to the rock-bound coast of Maine. It is a 10-ring circus and no map can hold it all.

Maine Cows Yield Barns for Art's (?) Sake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOWN EAST, July 7—It is getting so a cow can't call a barn her own!

From Kittery to K(C)alais on the Maine Coast, and inland too, the cows are leaving for summer pastures, while the bull fiddle, the paint brush, and the mask and buskin are moving in under the musty rafters. Maine has been called the center of summer culture in New England, but so has Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Palette wielders and fiddle scrapers vie with farmers and defense workers for possession of the landscape.

It is serious business. Although it is an open show with plenty of amateurs and students, there is also a generous supply of good professionals daubing seascapes and beguiling nature with sweet tunes. There are kibitzers galore, garnished with a plethora of pleasure cars, small yachts, speed boats, and all the accessories necessary to provide everyone with a roaring good time.

From the shipyards comes an obbligato of riveters. To add to the excitement, shipbuilders' cars careen on the highways after working hours; money is plentiful; and the vacationing "city folk" are cutting their own lawns this summer.

Varied Entertainment

Do you want to hear good music? toot a trumpet? or pluck a harp? You can in Maine. Do you want to see miles of canvases? or sit on a lobster pot and paint fishing smacks or rocky coves? How about some classical dancing on the York Cliffs? Good actors will do their stuff in the summer theaters. Or would you like to become a matinee idol, a screen star, or a radio celebrity? It is all yours in umpteen easy lessons.

July and August are busy months in the Cow Barn Circuit. A lot of real work is done, and a lot of good beginnings are made that wind up happily on Broadway and elsewhere. The stages at Lakewood, Ogunquit, Kennebunkport, and Boothbay are famous and attract footlight favorites from everywhere. Changing shows each week keeps scene designers working at top speed. If you missed a current Broadway success, you will be able to see it in Maine, and new plays, too, that often find their way to the Big Time the following winter. Lakewood is offering a new farce by Owen Davis, entitled "Family Honeymoon." (The audience ought to find much in common with the play.)

Captain Eells Boat Barn at Rockland will house the Curtis String Quartet for a series of concerts. Four celebrated artists—violinists Jascha Brodsky and Charles Jaffe, violist Max Aronoff, and 'cellist Orlando Cole compose the quartet and will bring with them some outstanding pupils from the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia. The Marianne Kneisel String Quartet will offer concerts at Blue Hill, which is still farther "Down East."

Just Across Border

If "Down East" is too far away, the Lanier String Quartet will give an eight weeks' series of programs just across the border in Eliot, Maine. Members of the quartet are: Frances Brockman Lanier, first violin; Sterling Lanier, second violin; Anna Golden, viola; and Virginia Payton Bacon, 'cello.

At Camden, visiting harpists from many parts of America and several foreign countries will comprise the group known as The Summer Harp Colony of America. The colony, now entering its eleventh season, is under the direction of Carlos Salzedo, head of the Harp Department of the Curtis Institute of Music. At Oakland, children have a band and symphony orchestra under the guidance of the New England Music Camp.

Painting by sea and land centers around the picturesque coast settlements at Boothbay Harbor, Monhegan Island (American Motif Number One), Goose Rocks Beach, Ogunquit, and Wiscasset. The Audubon Nature Camp will help you study the local fauna, and any that is passing by, at Hog Island; and if you want to go to college—well, Maine has plenty of them, too, and they are going all year 'round.

I forgot to mention the writers, but they are off in the Maine woods, and don't want to be disturbed. **F. Wenderoth Saunders**

Crown Princess Martha It at South Dartmouth

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, Mass., July 7 (AP)—Crown Princess Martha, of Norway, and her three children, arrived over the week-end at the estate of Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., to spend the summer.

Princess Martha and her children, Prince Harald, 4, and the Princesses Ragnhilde, 11, and Astrid, 9, were accompanied by Wedel Jarlsberg, former Master of the Court in Norway, a lady in waiting and two nurses. Indications were that the family would seek complete privary as no arrangements were made for any audiences.

Defense News In Brief From The N. E. Area

Military and defense news in brief:

National Guard Registration: Men serving in the National Guard and within the 21-36 age limits must register for selective service as soon as they are discharged from service, Lieut.-Col. Ralph M. Smith, assistant State Selective Service Director, announced today.

Only members of the active Guard on Oct. 16 with six or more consecutive years of training are not subject to further peacetime service, the Director stated.

Evacuation Tests: Evacuation maneuvers for civilians have been suggested by a report of the planning and technical divisions of the State Public Safety Committee. The divisions recommended that detailed plans and a State organization be established for an experimental program. Such a trial would familiarize workers with the technique and train children and parents, it is believed.

Evacuation Laws: Legislation to evacuate children who are not willing to leave dangerous areas or whose parents withhold permission for them to leave is also suggested by the two divisions. Other laws would permit proper authorities to enforce acceptance of evacuees in reception centers; to obtain funds for rent and care of evacuees; to determine liability of private carriers and others receiving or directing evacuees in case of accident.

Airport Dedication: Dedication plans for the Fort Devens Airport, now under way, will be completed about July 15, it is expected at the Ayer, Mass., cantonment.

Home base of the 152d Observation Squadron, air force training with the First Division, the airport has just been improved by a $250,000 project. Foodlights have been installed, runways nearly a mile long built, hangars, barracks and other buildings completed.

Units from East Boston, Westover Field in Chicopee and from Manchester, N. H., are expected to attend the dedication exercises.

Landing Exercises: Landing exercises for the full division are expected to begin next week. Final landing practice for regimental units will be completed this week, according to the Fort Devens schedule. The maneuvers are performed in the Buzzards Bay area.

Tear Gas Training: At Camp Edwards on the Cape, maneuvers this week call for training soldiers in use of smoke and tear gas to quell riots. The 2nd Battalion of the 101st Field Artillery will be divided into two groups.

How to Attract The Birds Told By Wildlife Service

Persons who get special enjoyment out of seeing the flash of a scarlet tanager against the green hedge in the backyard, or of being awakened by the beckoning call of the vireo, will be glad to know that a pamphlet has been issued by the Federal Wildlife Service in Washington which tells what cover and food plants will attract birds and other forms of wildlife to their gardens or farms.

With a description of what to plant in each of ten regions in the United States, the leaflet recommends chiefly perennial plants that require little attention and which are generally adapted to the country as a whole.

Emphasizing that cover for wildlife corresponds to barns and sheds for domestic animals, the pamphlet says that both are necessary to attract wildlife. It is only by providing permanent cover and dependable all-season food and water supplies that wildlife populations can be maintained or increased.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and thundershowers tonight and Tuesday; continued warm tonight; cooler Tuesday afternoon or night; moderate southwest winds; lowest temperature tonight will be near 68 degrees.

All New England: Showers and thundershowers tonight and Tuesday; continued warm tonight; cooler Tuesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh southwest winds and broken clouds to overcast with showers and thundershowers tonight and Tuesday; foggy tonight and off the coast Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	84	New York	74	78
Chicago	71	90	Norfolk	76	88
Denver	61	87	Philadelphia	74	74
Kansas City	72	88	St. Louis	76	93
Miami	79	87	San Francisco	56	75
Minneapolis	67	83	Washington	72	77
New Orleans	78				

A—8:30 D. S. T., July 7.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:53 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Tuesday, 11:30 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:53 p. m.

Total Defense Outlay Nears $52,000,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7 — Total United States commitments for defense were placed at $51,575,000,000 by the National Association of Manufacturers today in a recapitulation of industry's progress in providing the material for the Nation's protection against aggression. The Association reported that production was "on schedule or ahead" of government requirements.

Breaking down the total defense cost, the Association said $40,869,000,000 would come from the Government's general funds; $7,000,000,000 from the Lend-Lease Act, and $3,706,000,000 in the form of British orders. This money has been and will be spent, it added, at the following rates: 1940, $1,884,000,000; 1941, $17,000,000,000; 1942, $23,000,000,000, and 1943 and later $9,891,000,000.

The Association reported that contracts let as of May 31 totaled $18,698,000,000, or 54 per cent of all potential contracts authorized, amounting to $34,805,000,000. Of these, 33 per cent were completed as of May 31, and incompleted contracts are scheduled for delivery upon due dates, the manufacturers added.

Delivery on Time

Eighty-one per cent of several hundred defense producing manufacturers in various sections of the country indicated they expected to deliver on time, while 27 per cent of them reported they had been asked to advance delivery dates because of the urgency of preparedness effort, the Association found.

A step toward elimination of the machine tool shortage was made when only 29 per cent of manufacturers queried in May complained of tool shortages against 63 per cent in January, the Association said. Material shortages continue at a high rate, however, it added, revealing that 80 per cent of those polled characterized this as a major obstacle.

The survey found that manufacturers blamed the Government for some delays. Specification delays were named by 48 per cent; changes in specifications after orders, 59 per cent, and Government inspection techniques, 41 per cent in May, as compared with 70 per cent in April.

The Association analysis disclosed an increased need for skilled workmen, 56 per cent of the industrialists polled reporting skilled labor shortage as compared with 45 per cent in January.

As to Another Depression

Simultaneously the Association made public a survey of opinions of leading American economists on the question "can we avoid a post-armament depression?" Eighty per cent of the 480 economists participating in the survey envisaged a postwar depression, 4 per cent foresaw no collapse and 16 per cent did not give a "yes" or "no" answer, but preferred to make elaboated comments with respect to this question.

In reply to a question as to what measures could be taken now to avoid or mitigate a post-armament depression, economists' opinions ranged from a relaxation of Government-imposed business restrictions to the establishment of a planned economy.

The economists found factors already at work that would contribute to such a post-war depression. These, placed under four main divisions, were:

1. Deficit financing and credit expansion resulting in inflationary tendencies.
2. Exaggeration by the defense program of economic maladjustments — unemployment and lack of investment outlets, among others—which will return after the war.
3. Lack of post-war planning combined with labor policies and union influence and the weakening of the profit motive.
4. The disruption of world trade, loss of foreign markets and destruction and impoverishment continuously spreading in belligerent countries.

Group Headed by Hutchins To Poll Citizens on War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A new poll of public opinion on war issues has been launched by a group of educators and ministers headed by Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Hutchins announces tersely that the survey is to be made under a special unconditional grant from the America First Committee. He is quick to note, though, that his group is independent of any other organization and that its survey "will be strictly impartial." A professional organization in New York, will do the actual interviewing.

Meanwhile Dr. Hutchins and his collaborators are working out a set of six questions to be submitted. Although not identified with the America First Committee, Dr. Hutchins has taken an isolationist view in the present war controversy, holding that this Nation could not economically or socially stand up to the strains of participation in the war.

Others in the group backing the survey are: The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York; Dr. Raymond Kent, President of the University of Louisville; Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College; the Rev. Albert W. Palmer, President of the Chicago Theological Seminary; Dr. Alan Valentine, President of the University of Rochester; and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University.

The fact that all of these have professed isolationist sentiments, or at least opposition to the Administration's aggressive policy in aiding Britain, is taken into consideration by observers who speculate as to the probable nature of the questions to be asked, and the side of the argument on which the weight of the answers is most likely to be.

Meanwhile the Chicago Tribune, simultaneously with such action in New York by the jointly owned New York Daily News, is out to check Chicagoans with 50,000 poll cards bearing the question: "Shall the United States enter the war to help Britain defeat Hitler?"

Close observers expect this poll may show dislike for immediate war a little more marked than that for the Nation as a whole, as indicated by the latest Gallup poll to be 76 per cent. But the makers of such polls, observers note, often overlook the vast difference between a natural wish not to go to war, and a realization that circumstances may force us to. The same polls which have shown only 24 per cent in favor of immediate entry into the war have shown some 76 per cent ready to go to war, however, if it appears that such would be necessary to prevent Britain's defeat.

The wording of the Tribune question puts the issue up to those interviewed without any such qualification, even though it does mention "help Britain defeat Hitler." It does not ask whether those interviewed favor all-out aid to Britain, whether they feel that this Nation is unaffected by the Hitler threat, whether they believe the war in Europe is or is not our war, or whether they would go to war if Britain were about to be defeated. It only asks whether the one questioned would favor entry into the war, which it describes as if it were merely a matter of helping Britain defeat Hitler, rather than of helping defend Britain—and democracy—from totalitarianism.

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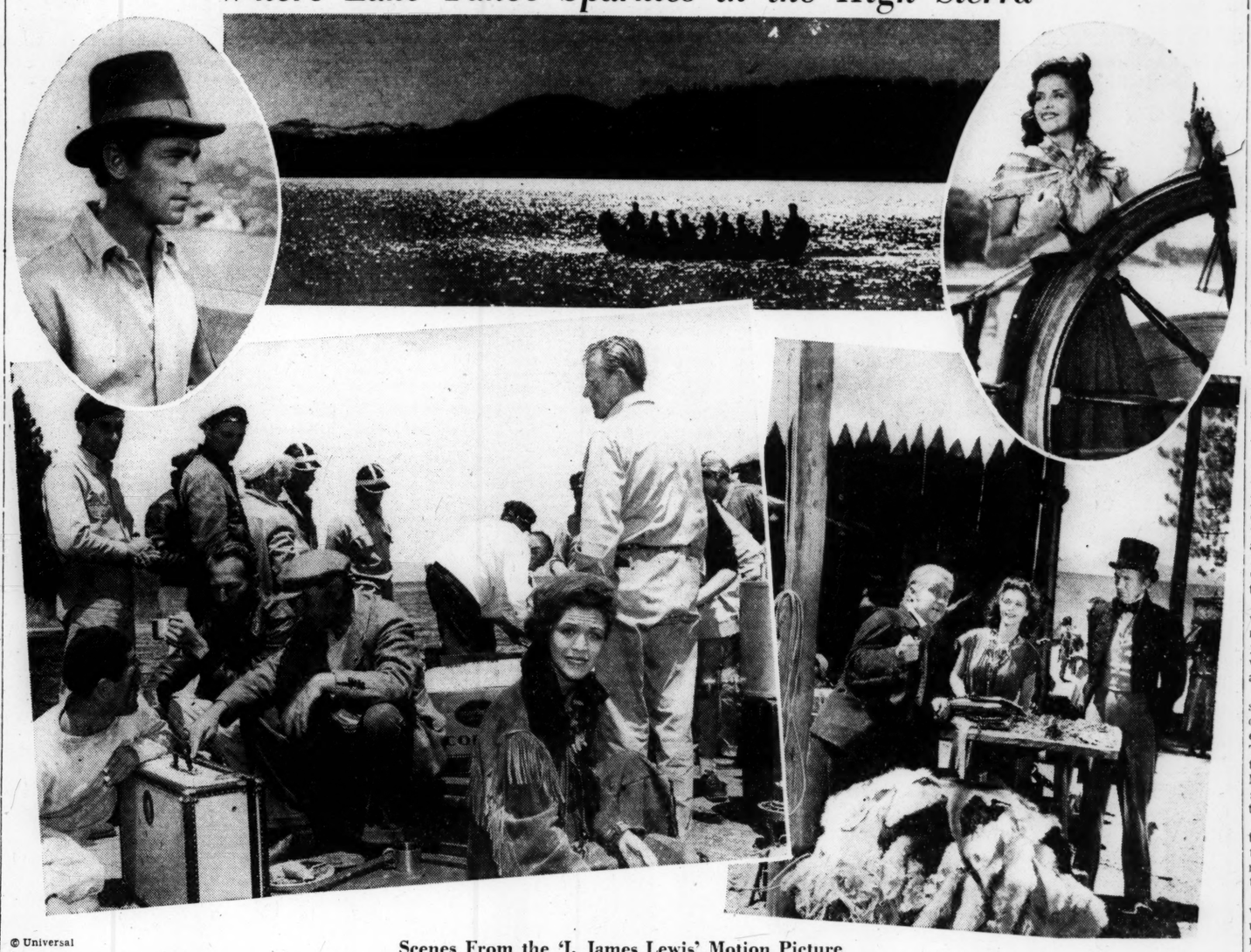

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Scenes From the 'I, James Lewis' Motion Picture

Upper left—Franchot Tone as "Stevens." Upper center—A scene from the play as taken on Lake Tahoe. Upper right—Carol Bruce in a colorful pose on the ancient schooner Tonquin. Lower left—Director-Producer Frank Lloyd (in tweed cap and checked suit) pauses for a bit at the Lake Tahoe location where the company is filming "I, James Lewis." Carol Bruce is seen in the Indian coat looking as if the camera had caught her unawares. Lower right—Nigel Bruce, Carol Bruce and Walter Brennan in the colorful new film.

Movie Selects as Setting One of World's Beauty Spots

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE TAHOE, Calif.—In one of the most beautiful settings in the world, a movie company is re-enacting some more or less historical scenes which took place, actually, a few hundred miles to the north, in what was known, in 1810, as "The Oregon Country."

Lake Tahoe, largest of the glacial lakes in the High Sierra of California, probably is enough like the Oregon country for the movie's needs; but anyone viewing it in midsummer, 1941, cobalt blue under the mildest of California skies, ringed with mountains still heavy with snow, could easily suppose the "Oregon country" might feel flattered. Probably nothing but the inside passage to Alaska, or the fjords of Norway, could equal this.

But the movie company, as movie companies do, was taking it all in stride. The company is the Frank Lloyd unit, making "I, James Lewis," for Universal. It contains some of the big names in the picture industry, with which I shall shortly attempt to acquaint you; it is comfortably, even luxuriously, housed in one of the Lake's finest hotels; and it has built a big stockade in a grove of pine trees near the water's edge, in and around which it is rolling cameras on scenes which include painted Indians from over Carson City way, kilted Scotsmen, dour New Englanders, animated French Canadians, and run-of-the-mill New Yorkers—all to the delight of Lake Tahoe visitors, who hadn't expected anything like this when they came to the famous California spa a couple of weeks before the season, maybe even expecting to be bored.

A movie company on location is a unit whose component parts often vary in the extreme; and this one was no exception. From long practice, the crew gives it at least an appearance of smoothly oiled gears—players always in their places, lines always handily learned, director and cameraman lining up shots which will take advantage of all the natural beauty of the scene while moving the company as seldom as possible, since every move costs money.

Frank Lloyd, the veteran director, works as he has always worked in the ten or more years he has been known to this writer. He never orders players to do this or that in their scenes. If he has to issue a sharp command, he generally apologizes for it afterwards. But he rarely lifts his voice. He is a natural cameraman, himself, and sometimes shoots scenes far out of sequence in order to take advantage of a bit of cloud, or a proper light effect. He has made dozens of Hollywood's best pictures; he is known as a director of some of the most famous of the industry's sea pictures, including "Mutiny On The Bounty"; and on his sets the players ask themselves first if Frank would like it that way, or this way, and if they aren't sure, they ask him.

Franchot Tone and Carol Bruce are playing the leading roles in the picture—that is, they are the players whose "names" will be used to sell the picture to audiences—and each of these players is interesting.

Mr. Tone is almost universally praised among his fellow workers in Hollywood. He is known as a quiet actor, who takes his work seriously, who has had some good parts, but who would be apt to make a greater name for himself if, sometime, just the right part could be found for him. Of course everyone on the Lloyd picture is hoping that this will be that part, and that he will be a smashing success in it. But Tone's work, while excellent, is subdued. He depends upon finer shadings than most movie patrons are accustomed to, and so he isn't always in the first ten among box-office attractions.

Carol Bruce is making her first picture. Her last success was on the stage in "Louisiana Purchase," in which she was a singer, and not an actress. But Director Lloyd has carefully tested her, down in Hollywood, and Miss Bruce is being given her great chance. Asked what was hardest and what was best about the new work for her, she replied:

"Oh, that's easy. The hardest thing in the world is to try to sound natural when I'm making a scene for the sound-track alone, and don't have to act it out for the cameras. I can't make it natural. I had to laugh for a scene of this sort a little while ago, and we took ten "takes" before I got it right.

"The best thing, I think, is to be able to go to a location such as this for my first picture!"

Frank Lloyd said: "It's just a year since she got her first break on the stage. That's pretty fast travelling for a young player. But I think she's going places."

Walter Brennan, playing a taciturn sea captain, didn't like the man as a person. "He's a blackguard," said Mr Brennan. "He's a hypocrite, and a liar, and a bully. But it's the sort of role you can get your teeth into.' And by this Walter Brennan meant that he didn't let the character of the person he was playing influence his judgment as to the possibilities of success in the role, for himself.

Nigel Bruce brought a fine Scotch brogue to his scenes in the picture, and a fine Scotch wit to offstage conversations around the dinner table, out on the lake in the little inboard motor boats, fishing; or lying about in the shade of a big pine tree while the other players worked in the broiling sun before the cameras.

Clear Thinking in Defense Urged on Business Women

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, July 7—America's business and professional women were called upon today to "clarify our thinking on domestic and world problems so that we may help mobilize public opinion to constructive ends."

The appeal was voiced by Dr. Minnie L. Maffett, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, at the opening business session of the biennial convention here at the Ambassador Hotel, whose sessions this week are being attended by 4,000 delegates from every State and possession.

Dr. Maffett added to her appeal four other essential points to "Strengthen Democracy for Defense," the convention theme. These points were: each individual member must use her special talents to make her maximum contribution; work of local defense councils must be reinforced by promoting unity of effort in the community; clubs must campaign for laws assuring liberty, equality and justice, irrespective of race religion, sex or marital status; civil rights in the community and nation must be preserved so that "we have set out to defend."

At the general session last night which opened the convention, Dr. Maffett outlined six major areas of defense efforts in which women must increase.

"Let us stop being Lot's wife and looking backward; instead, let us cultivate clarity of vision and look about us and ahead," declared Dr. Maffett. Praising in particular the part played by women in the British Empire at war, she said: "Women must take leadership in insisting on a new economic order. American women must be ready for added responsibilities if we want women to have authority in the world of tomorrow," she added.

Referring to the 22 years of the Federation's activities, she expressed confidence that the Federation would "come through the present crisis—no matter how serious it may be—a larger, more thoughtful, and effective group. For, like the British women, we have learned that we serve best and accomplish most in an emergency as well as in peaceful days through well-directed, co-ordinated efforts."

Ten Year Objective

"The year 1931," she recounted, "brought us the Ten Year Objective with its goal linking the rights of women to their responsibilities as citizens in a democracy. The 1935 convention called for a review of Federation procedures and policies that they might more nearly meet the demands of a growing organization. The 1937 convention introduced the Federation's first general legislative policy which made more democratic and effective our work in helping shape legislation.

"So, quietly but persistently, the Federation has been X-raying its various units of work, its plans, its output, in an effort to streamline and weld together its activities that it might be a greater prodemocrary force in each community and in the nation.

"In the period in which the Federation started to overhaul itself, getting rid of machinery that was not functioning, installing new streamlined processes and redefining its focus, the War Department," she continued, "issued a series of industrial mobilization plans. Interestingly enough, this series was launched in 1931, the year of the adoption by the Federation of its Ten Year Objective.

M-Day Program

"In 1939, these plans were revised and published under the joint authority of the Secretaries of War and Navy. We know them today as Mobilization or M-Day Plans. On a gigantic scale, these plans call for many of the same changes which in a far smaller area our Federation is seeking to make.

"It is clearly evident from the action taken over the years in our Federation that our officers and members were determined that the vehicle called the Federation should be made to operate with increased efficiency each year, for they have been both courageous and realistic in facing defects and seeing that these defects were corrected."

Calling the coming year a test year for the Federation, Miss Bache said that "if existence cannot be justified through a direct contribution of needed service to our country, an organization cannot hope to recruit new members nor to hold for long those it now has."

Referring to the vocational service started by the Federation, Miss Bache said that "defense measures mean changes for both men and women, and these changes, as they indicate trends and shifts in occupations—new fields opening, old fields closing—are of vital importance to our membership. Similarly, training courses must be watched to see that their opportunities are offered to women as well as men in the fields in which both can serve with effectiveness."

Long-Range Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—July 7—Alert to progressive demands of world and national events, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has consistently avoided the policy of "business as usual," reported Miss Louise Franklin Bache, the Federation's Executive Secretary, at the biennial convention here today.

The Federation's record of service was reviewed by Miss Bache

$10,000,000 for British Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—The British War Relief Society has passed the $10,000,000 mark in cash contributions, received from more than 1,200,000 individual supporters, Winthrop Aldrich, President of the Society, announced July 5. In addition, donations in kind, consisting mostly of used clothing, have reached the sum of $2,000,000, Mr. Aldrich said, in making a full report of Society activities since the organization's inception in December, 1939.

The percentage of operation expenses to cash received averaged 7.5 per cent up to April 30, 1941, while the percentage of expenditures to contributions was only 6.1 per cent if donations in kind were included, the report shows.

Exclusive of cash, the British War Relief Society shipped 35,794 cases of clothing and other supplies, including 325,716 pairs of boots and shoes—a total weight of 3,304,064 pounds—up to May 31, 1941. Cash remittances, purchased supplies, knitted goods and donations in kind actually sent to Britain amount to more than $7,000,000.

The remainder of the $10,000,000 is represented by $1,900,000 in cash on hand, against which there are commitments of more than $1,000,000 and by the following expenditures: $900,000 for wool distributed to American women knitters; $659,000 for operating expenses; $230,000 for emblems; $290,000 transmitted to other relief organizations in the United States and $75,000 in relief goods on hand. The small remaining amount has been spent mostly in remittances to other Nations, such as the $10,000 sent two weeks ago to help care for British and Greek refugees who fled to Egypt.

The report, disclosing the wide scope of society activities, shows that its assistance has reached into every level in Britain; that aid has sometimes been administered directly through the American Committee for Air Raid Relief, composed of American businessmen in London, and in countless other cases through established and accredited British organizations.

Approximately $1,250,000 has been spent for 700 mobile feeding kitchens and their equipment and food. The American ambulance service in Great Britain, now solely supported by the society, has received $207,000 to maintain 300 units which have traveled 1,300,000 miles and handled more than 75,000 cases.

The American Committee for Air Raid Relief has spent $300,000 for 18 convoys, known as the Queen's messengers. They encompass 144 completely equipped vehicles used for communal feeding after mass bombings. Another main function has become the care of children, incapacitated, homeless, and orphaned, more than $200,000 having been spent for this aid. Gifts, totaling $1,000,000, have been made to the British Hospitals Association, the Scottish Red Cross, the British Red Cross and the Central Hospital Supply Service.

Nazi Attache Suicide

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—Julius Otto, attached to the German Consulate General in New York before it was closed last week by order of the U. S. Government, hanged himself July 5, police said.

In Washington last Tuesday, Heinrich Kurt W. Nostiz, Administrative Clerk in the German Embassy, shot himself fatally.

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Milk Price Pact Urged By Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—Intervention by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in the milk strike which has curtailed the flow of milk to New York City had today improved hopes for settlement of the dispute. The Governor, after a conference with representatives of 58,000 dairymen in Albany yesterday, issued a statement urging producers to follow the "regular orderly procedure" and petition the Federal Government for an immediate hearing on their demands for increased milk prices.

The Governor voiced a "very sincere hope" that the strike would be ended "within a reasonable time."

Following the conference, it was leraned that the Dairy Farmers Union, the Dairymen's League, the Metropolitan Co-operative Producers Bargaining Agency, and the Associated Independents had agreed to petition the Government for a hearing in conformity with Governor Lehman's recommendation.

The Dairy Farmers' Union has withheld the milk of its 23,000 members, striking for a $3 flat year-round price for a hundredweight of milk. The present price averages about $2.15.

Indications today were that the strike would not be extended to other large organizations of farmers in the City's milk-shed area. The Dairymen's League voted not to hold its milk back. This assures New York City of an adequate supply of milk despite any continuation of the strike.

New York City health and distributor officials announced that the City had sufficient supplies of milk on hand to meet today's and tomorrow's demands.

The milk producers' conference with the Governor followed a Saturday night meeting of dairy representatives with Owen D. Young, formerly Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company at Van Hornesville, N. Y., to "plan for unified action" to obtain a "living price" for milk. Mr. Young has supported the strike of the dairy farmers by withholding 1,600 quarts a day from his farms.

Insured Building Loans Top Record

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Work was begun last week on 5,637 homes being financed through insured mortgages. The new construction exceeded the previous record high attained the preceding week, the Federal Housing Administration reported July 6.

In the corresponding week a year ago, construction of 3,363 houses was started.

The Board reported also that during June it insured 64,833 loans amounting to $29,650,000 for property improvements and repairs, an increase of 35 per cent over the same month last year.

Statistics compiled by the Federal Loan Bank Board showed an increase of four tenths of one per cent in construction costs during May, sending the cost index to 111.6 per cent of the 1935-1939 average compared with 102.2 per cent in May, 1940.

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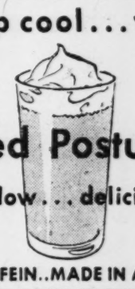
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Voice of the Founder of the Y. M. C. A. Heard Again After a Lapse of 47 Years

'Altar' in U. S. Seen Need To Aid 'Arsenal'

Because religious as well as political views have come under attack of totalitarian governments, America must become not only the "arsenal of democracy" but the "altar of democracy," according to the Rev. Walton E. Cole, of Toledo, Ohio, Minister-Elect of the Second Church in Boston (Unitarian).

In a sermon at the First Parish Church in Harvard Square, Cambridge, yesterday, the Rev. Mr. Cole pointed out that the first meeting house at Plymouth, Mass., was a combination of church and fort, with cannons on the roof and provision for worship below.

"Once more we are placing cannons on the roof of America's citadel," he said. "Will we keep religion on the ground floor?

"The productive genius of America will make us the 'arsenal of democracy.' While most Americans agree that we cannot delay any longer in defending ourselves against any threat to our democratic way of life, we need to realize that an arsenal alone will not save us. If we are to fulfill the American dream we must become the altar of democracy.

"We will do well to remember that democracy was a religious ideal long before it found political expression. The classic definition of American democracy is 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people.' Before you can have that, you must first have respect for persons.

"When the complete history of this age is written, it will be clear that the rise of totalitarianism was accompanied by a decline of the spiritual and ethical life of the old world. The arsenal was developed at the expense of the altar.

"At the altar of democracy we are reminded that we are children of the same God and that 'whoever raises the knife of prejudice and hatred against any group stabs the heart of America.' At the altar we can appreciate the worth of all the groups comprising America.

"An arsenal can stop Hitler; only an altar can stop Hitlerism."

Help for Conquered

In an effort to build "a bridge of fellowship" reaching Christians throughout the world, the National Lutheran Council has sponsored the first of a series of international shortwave radiocasts especially for the peoples of conquered European nations.

The initial program was a sermon in English by the Rev. Dr. Ralph H. Long, of New York, Executive Director of the Council, radiocast over station WRUL as it was being preached yesterday in St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Roxbury, Mass.

Succeeding programs will be in other languages, with the announcements repeated in English. Among the tongues to be used, in an effort to reach religious-minded people in Nazi-dominated countries, will be Danish, Norwegian, Finnish, German, and Swedish.

In his sermon yesterday, Dr. Long pleaded for Christian men and women everywhere to "face their high responsibilities," saying:

"The most practical and effective ministry of the church and Christian people today, as always, consists in the proclamation and practice of the principles of love; the love which God has for His people and the esteem which He enjoins upon us in behalf of our neighbor.

"Not a sickening, sentimental love which expends itself in emotional sobbing, but a real working love, which places God above all else and esteems men at their true value—a serving love, which does not hesitate to stop and stoop to give comfort and assistance to those in distress even though it entail inconvenience and sacrifice.

"There are difficulties which make it hard to realize the fellowship of Christian believers, but they are not insurmountable. Just now when the world is torn by bitter hatred and cruel war, it seems impossible to realize that common bond of Christians. Nevertheless, it is being realized more consciously and to a greater degree than one would suspect, perhops because they are driven into the arms of each other as love extends its helping hand."

Bay State Farmers Get AAA Payments

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Payments of $1,000 or more for agriculture conservation and parity price adjustments in 1939 were made to nine farmers and land owners in Massachusetts, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration told Congress today.

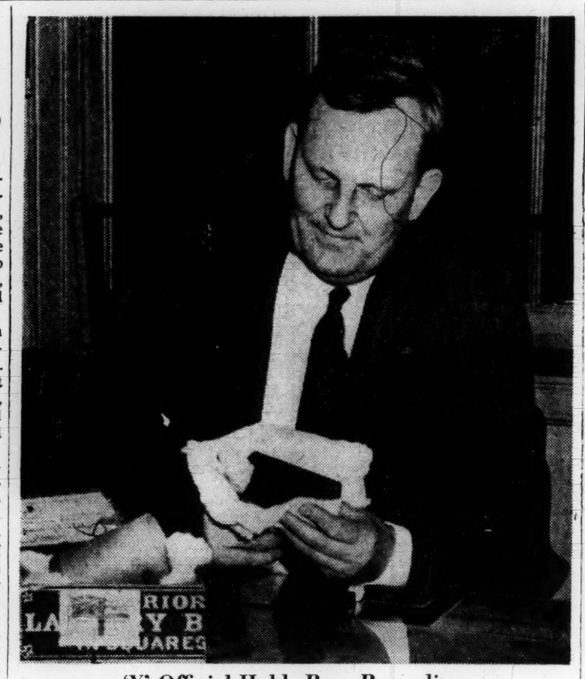
The payments were among 43,454 reported to Congress under provisions of the AAA requiring submission of names of all payees receiving $1,000 or more.

Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture, explained:

"Conservation payments are made to farmers for adjusting plantings of soil-depleting crops for which acreage allotments are established and for carrying out soil-building practices to improve the land."

Massachusetts payments of $1,000 or more reported were:

To A. E. Albert, East Greenwich, R. I., $1,015.58; John J. Beaton Co., Wareham, $1,053; Oscar Belden & Sons, North Hatfield, $1,014.93; Albert E. Fowler, Westfield, $1,071.59; John Hancock Life Insurance Co., Boston, $88,512.83; A. C. Makepeace Co., Wareham, $1,800; Hazen K. Richardson, Middleton, $1,086.58; W. P. Sheridan & Sons, Littleton, $1,180.16; United Cape Cod Cranberry Co., South Hanson, $1,714.50.



'Y' Official Holds Rare Recording

Eugene E. Barnett, National General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, holds the original wax recording made by George Williams, founder of the "Y," for Golden Jubilee of Springfield (Mass.) Y. M. C. A. College in 1894. The record lay in the Springfield college archives until recently when it was discovered by Dr. E. M. Best, President of the Institution.

'Y' Founder Speaks From 'Past' Urges U. S. to Guard Youth

"The young manhood of America is a gift to the world. How important that it shall be definitely and decidedly on the side of truth and right."

These words, in the concluding paragraph of an address by Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A. and recorded and sent to the graduating class of 1894 at Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, were recently heard again for the first time in nearly 50 years. The rare phonograph record—one of the first ever made—was discovered in the archives of the university a short time ago.

The record was made, according to Dr. E. M. Best, President of the college, on a special machine sent to England by the late Thomas Alva Edison. Sir George's address marked the Silver Jubilee of the Y. M. C. A. and he made the recording the day after he was knighted by Queen Victoria. It was sent here for the commencement of Springfield College in 1894.

Dr. Best said that the little transcription, still enclosed in the original box in which it was delivered from London, had apparently been placed on an obscure shelf in the college archives and had remained untouched until one of the staff recently opened the package and realized what a rare find the record was. The cylinder, one of Mr. Edison's early wax impressions, resembles the modern dictaphone recording and the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. is having a new reproduction made in order to perpetuate it. The new record, a standard 12-inch disc, will include an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the address, by Eugene E. Barnett, National General Secretary.

Recently the room in London where Sir George founded the Y. M. C. A. was destroyed by enemy bomb action.

'Cape' Raises Cranberries; Why Not $67,000 for Plane?

Cape Codders are about to find out if $67,000 is as easy to raise as a crop of cranberries.

William V. C. Ruxton, President of the British American Ambulance Corps, feels sure that it is, because the purpose of the money is the purchase of a twin-motored Grumman amphibian airplane ambulance for the British Royal Air Force.

It will be named "The Cape Codder," and will be the special gift of residents of the Cape. Warren Corliss of Orleans, and Miss Jean G. Hinkle of Osterville are co-chairmen in charge of the campaign.

They will be aided by Mrs. Walter A. Demms, who summers on the Cape and is an executive of the British American Ambulance Corps, by Lord and Lady Marley, British celebrities visiting New England, and by Ralph Westing, former pilot officer of the R. A. F. Mr. Ruxton will direct not only the Cape Cod campaign, but a general New England drive as well.

A trio of desert ambulances of the Corps, now based at Hyannis, will soon swing out to other summer resorts of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine for a farewell tour, prior to shipment to the British Imperial forces in the Middle East.

Mr. Ruxton's hope is to encourage the purchase of more ambulances, perhaps as many as "nine or more to meet the urgent requirements from British, Australian, New Zealand, and Free French forces in Cairo, Egypt," as Mr. Ruxton put it.

"Each ambulance costs $1,750 to build, and certainly $15,000 is not too much to ask from those vacationing in the most pleasant spot in the world today," he said.

As of July 1, the British American Ambulance Corps has purchased 567 ambulances. Of the total, 325 are seeing heroic service in England, and 107 desert type ambulances have been sent to Egypt and Africa. An additional 108 desert type ambulances are in production or awaiting shipment. Also in production are ten "Big Betsy" ambulances for service on the Burma Road, China.

Mr. Ruxton's organization has also purchased two flying ambulances donated by Americans to the R. A. F. They are now being dismantled for shipment overseas.

Somerville Work Off

Although full Massachusetts State approval has been obtained, there will be no new addition to the Somerville District Courthouse on Walnut Street this year, because Judge Charles F. Gadsby, Presiding Justice, feels that defense work must come first. The Middlesex County Commissioners disclosed today that they had granted the request of Judge Gadsby for delay in erecting the scheduled $30,000 addition to accommodate the court's increasing business Judge Gadsby, it is learned, bases his request on the present difficulty in getting material, and the need of economy and conservation of the taxpayers' money.

Germany Seeks to Increase Domestic Wool Production

Foreign Trade Flashes

As a further step toward self-sufficiency, Germany is endeavoring to increase domestic wool production, and improve its quality, according to Harold P. Smith, regional manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce. Before the war, most German wool needs were met by imports from New Zealand, Australia, South America, and South Africa.

Because of the density of population, and the type of farming carried on in Germany, the establishment of sheep ranches on a large scale has been impracticable. Farmers in areas where sheep growing formerly had been practiced but had been discontinued, have been encouraged to purchase new flocks.

Flax in India

Extension of flax cultivation in India is under study by the Government of Bengal. Funds have been appropriated for purchase of seeds and processing machinery in connection with the project. Officials estimate that it will require from three to four years before the fiber can be grown to any extent in Bengal, where about 400 acres are under flax cultivation now.

Airplane Plant

American technical personnel is planned for an airplane manufacturing plant in Balgalore, Mysore State, India. Authorized capital of the company, known as Hindustan Aircraft Limited, is reported to be 40,000,000 rupees or about $12,000,000. The manager who will direct operations is said to be an American, and about 15 technicians are to be hired in the United States to act as instructors and foremen, it is understood.

Trans-Canada Lines

A substantial growth in the services of Trans-Canada Air Lines is reported for the calendar year 1940. New passenger services were established between Montreal and Moncton, N. B., and between Toronto and Windsor, Ont. A second daily two-way trip on the transcontinental route was inaugurated. Revenue plane miles flown during 1940 totaled 4,770,219 compared with 2,760,000 in 1939.

Chile Needs Coal

Supply of coal in Chile is less than the demand. Production in that country increased to 1,925,000 metric tons in 1940, and that figure was supplemented by imports totaling 240,000 tons. The Government has announced a probable coal shortage of 200,000 tons in 1941. National Railways has announced the suspension of numerous train schedules to compensate in part for the deficiency. The Corporacion de Fomento will attempt to purchase 40,000 tons of coal in the United States, and plans are being made to move coal from the mines in the Province of Magallanes to central Chile.

New Motor Fuel

Motor fuel is reported obtained from wood by a Swiss process. Wood of the cheapest kind is placed in a boiler and mixed with water and certain chemicals, under pressure, and then heated to a temperature of 662 degrees Fahrenheit, it is explained. A tarry substance is obtained from which motor-fuel is distilled, testing a high octane rating.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for beginners).
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for advanced students).

(15.13mc and 11.73m)

8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; English instruction; Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical concert.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Tune Time "Melodies by Miller."
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; "Sports Page"; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Vincent Lopez' orchestra; "Hollywood Reporter."
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Band, Viennese Ensemble.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Lou Greene's orchestra

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, July 8

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Conn. Manual On Defense Aid To Councils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7—Designed primarily to assist the cities and towns of the State in the organization of uniform local defense councils, the first in a series of printed manuals has been received by local defense councils from the State Defense Council headquarters here.

The manual, including a chart of important committees, proposes a tentative uniform plan which can be easily adapted to local conditions.

"It is the intention of the State Defense Council to make no recommendations to local defense councils which have not been thoroughly thought out to eliminate duplication of effort so far as possible," Col. Samuel H. Fisher, State Defense Administrator, said in announcing that the manuals had by this time been received by the local defense chairmen.

Fourteen proposed subcommittees, each with a specific immediate task assigned, are recommended in the manual. They include: fire affairs, finance, police affairs, air raid wardens, emergency housing, emergency water supply, motor vehicles, civil defense units, agriculture, survey and planning, promotion and education, volunteer registration, women's defense activities and aluminum scrap collection.

It is recommended in the manual that the local defense council itself be limited to from 8 to 12 members; that permanent headquarters be established in each community with telephone and complete files; that subcommittees not be named until a specific task is ready for them.

The work of making surveys in connection with emergency housing, including information on temporary housing to be used in the event of disaster, and a complete motor vehicle survey is stressed in the manual.

Swarms of Bees Make Beeline To Adopt Maine Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNION, Maine, July 7—Within a few days of each other, two swarms of wild bees have made bee-lines for the farm home of a bee keeper here. The first swarm selected a tree across the road from the homestead, to make its "home, sweet home."

The second swarm made itself even more at home. The bees flew through an open back window in a shed at the home of Merle Hilt, the bee keeper, and settled in an old hive he had left on a bench.

In return for their free rental, they are busy, as any bees should be, making trips to the fields nearby and gathering material for honey for their adopted owner.

Although other swarms of wild bees have scented this farm as a delightful place to hive, never before have two swarms adopted this home so close together. Mr. Hilt is pleased with the prospect of an easily obtained honey harvest.

Folk Dancing, English Style, Brought to U.S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., July 7—English folk dances are being performed here in Peterborough just as expertly as they were danced a century or more ago in England.

All because Mrs. Edward MacDowell brought from England a teacher of Cecil Sharp's English Folk Dance and Song Society to show the villagers how to perform these merry dances of the Elizabethan period.

That was in 1914. The dances stuck and grew more popular with the natives. Then the summer colonists became interested and told their friends in the city. In three or four vastly remote corners of America college professors took up the scientific research on these dances and their accompaniments and wrote textbooks on their discovery.

Popularity Has Spread

Suddenly the pleasure of this new-old dance medium took a hold on millions of people everywhere. Night clubs introduced it, first as a novelty, but ended by keeping it a part of its dance program. Dance teachers made it part of their programs; people of all classes clamored for it, and it is today known as a "craze."

Peterborough is modest of the fact that it started the English Folk Dances back on the road to popularity through its efficient dance school. However, this is only one of many schools devoted to cultural activities. There are fine summer schools of physical training, music, painting, and the theater.

The school teaching English folk dances started last summer at the Golf Club. In its courses were included some instruction to the same folk dances' great-grandchild—the so-called American square dance.

This Folk Dance Society created from Mrs. MacDowell's brilliant plan in 1914 has brought about much of this folk recognition, and recognizes this same Monadnock Region as the original source of the American Square. They found out that all these versions we find in Michigan, Texas, the Ozarks, Colorado, and California all developed from the squares and contras conceived and "called" in this southern New Hampshire region.

How interesting and appropriate then, that to Peterborough should come a summer school where these English and American traditions of group dancing are taught, demonstrated, and offered to the general public in evening dances as were given by our grandfathers years ago.

Peterborough Classes Soon

Gene Gowing, a native of this same region, was in the fortunate group chosen to dance in the MacDowell Pageant in 1914. He was a charter member of the English Folk Dance and Song Society in America, and a decendent of old-time dance "callers" and orchestra leaders. His teaching and collections have become popular and famous from California to Washington. He now makes his headquarters for his organization—Folkways—in the capital city and comes back to Peterborough to hold his second summer classes on July 7. In the two weeks of his school he offers his students not only hours of learning in these English and American dances, but he holds each Friday evening a dance party to which the general public are invited and over which Ralph Page, the leading New England authority on American Squares with his orchestra as the leaders of the gala dance parties. By choosing Peterborough for this school he can offer such a rich offering of learning, vocation, and every sport and pleasure in which this Monadnock Region is so rich.

Brookline Raid Data

Thomas J. Moran, Building Commissioner for Brookline and chairman of a special committee of the New England Building Officials Conference, has published detailed instructions to cope with situations brought about by the bombing of buildings in the New England area. The recommendations, advocating the organization and training of various units to meet emergencies, will be widely distributed among the six northeastern States.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2m.

London—6:25 p. m.—"Hello Children!" A program for the Children evacuated from the British Isles to Canada and the United States. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour," Major Lewis Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Vienna Symphony Orchestra. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Programs in English. RV96, 15.40meg., 19m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Overture by Zakal; News in English; Chamber Music; Schubert, Posthumus Quartet; "The Battle of Mohi," talk by Dr. Agatha Fedak-Kauser; Gypsy Band, HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." A Talk. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.

Rio de Janiero—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22meg., 29.5m.

Tokyo—9:25 p. m.—Report. JLU4, 11.79 meg., 16.8m.; JLG4, 15.10meg., 19.8m.

Vatican City—9:30 p. m.—News. HVJ, 9.6 meg., 31.06m.

London—10:39 p. m.—"The Stones Cry Out." Guy's Hospital. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

London—10:45 p. m.—"Music of the Sea." BBC Military Band. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Peru Today—Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Monadnock Region Men in Sword Dance at Peterborough

Corporal Snuffy Hits High Spots On AWOL Spree

HARTFORD, Conn., July 7 (AP)—Corporal Snuffy, bear mascot of Battery C, 208th Coast Artillery, Camp Edwards, Mass., went AWOL last night, roosting in the tallest tree in the vicinity until firemen, policemen and her keepers dislodged her.

The four-months old black bear was spending the weekend with her keepers, Sergeants Charles Cadman and Vito Patrissi, when she slipped her chain in Mr. Cadman's garage and, avoiding pursuers, climbed the 50-foot tree.

Sergeant Patrissi climbed a firemen's ladder and picked the 50-pound bear off a limb after some urging with sweets and the like, letting her drop 38 feet into a blanket held by firemen.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, July 8

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Berkshire Music Center Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TANGLEWOOD, LENOX, Mass., July 7—Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Director of the Berkshire Music Center, and N. Penrose Hallowell, Trustee of the orchestra, opened the second season of the Music Center yesterday afternoon as a crowd of 1,200 members of the faculty and chorus, officials and many well-wishers of the public attended a simple program and social gathering.

The opening ceremony was held in the new theater-concert hall just finished for the Center, one of several new buildings designed by Eliel Saarinen, eminent Finnish architect. The hall is of unfinished wood, in the modern Scandinavian style, and the stage boasts of a cyclorama and modern technical equipment. Also new this year besides the theater with its 1,200 seats, is a chamber music hall, seating 400, which can be used for smaller recitals and lectures. There are also four separate studios for rehearsals of small groups.

Dr. Koussevitzky called for general musical development "to bring the wide masses closer to music and thereby introduce music into life, not in the accidental manner in which this happens in life, but in a cultural way."

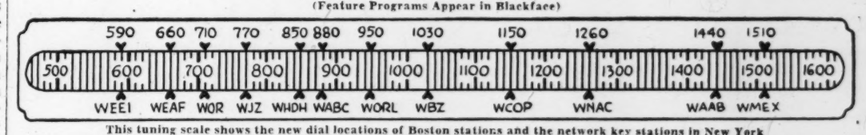
An enrollment of between 340 and 350 for this year, compared to 312 last year, was reported by Mrs. Margaret Grant, Executive Secretary of the Berkshire Music Center, as she also spoke of the new buildings the Center has built for this year. The international character which the Center is beginning to develop was cited also by Mrs. Grant, who stated one student was from Scotland, two from Canada, and five from Latin America.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News reradiocast by recording.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Jack Coffey's Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Jack Coffey's Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:30	Music; speaker	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Jack Coffey's Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:45	Lecture Hall	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Jack Coffey's Orchestra.	Sports and Music
4:00	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Gypsy Caravan	United China Relief
4:15	Rhythm Boys	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama..	Harold Turner, piano	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Concert Orchestra..	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Highlights and Halftones	John Kiley, organist
4:45	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Children's Musical Fgm	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Ireene Wicker, story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"This Is the Show"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harold Sanford's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Music Clubs; chorus	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"; sketch	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	**"Cavalcade of America"; historical drama**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Wonderland Salutes
7:45	serial drama		Walter Winchell, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch.	Will Bradley's Orchestra
8:00	Report to the Nation	"The World's Best"	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Contact," David Elman, m. c.	Variety program
8:15	"Gay Nineties Revue"; Elmer Davis	"The World's Best"			Variety program
8:30		"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; orchestra**	Boake Carter, news	Dance Program
8:45		"True or False"		Public Safety Program	Studio program
9:00	**Theater: "Algiers," with Charles Boyer and Hedy Lamarr**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		**"Basin Street Society"**	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra		
9:30		News Here and Abroad	"What Burns You Up"	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Ted Steele's Orchestra	"What Burns You Up"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials"; dramatization	Percy Faith's Orchestra; vocalist; chorus	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.			Mary Small and Orch.	Dance Digest
10:30	Civilian Defense	National Forum: talk	Sen. C. W. Tobey, talk	"Tom, Dick and Harry"; comedy trio	Dance Digest
10:45	News; Sports	National Forum: talk	Seed of Liberty		Dance Digest
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Talk, Gen. Robert E. Wood	Dance Digest
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather		Dance Digest
11:30	Music; records	Want"; records	Harry James' Orchestra.	Radio Newsreel from London	"Day's End"; News
11:45	Dance music	"Music You Want"	Harry James' Orchestra.		"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Sunrise Special"; organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"On Your Toes"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Garden News; Music	"Musical Clock"	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	Post Exchange
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Post Exchange
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	Good Morning Cheer
9:00	"Home Planning"	News; recordings	News and Rhythm	News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	"Listen Ladies"	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	"Listen Ladies"	"The Breakfast Club"	"Fiesta" music	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-Up" orchestra
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	'George and Dixie' songs	
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	Bess Johnson	N. E. Cunboard	Studio talk
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	News; "Hum and Strum"	Ellen Randolph	"Musical Early Edition"	Handy Andy
10:30	"Stepmother"	Clark Dennis; songs	"Bachelor's Children"	"Singing Strings"	Shopping With You
10:45	Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	Shopping With You
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk	Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	Beauty Hints
11:15	Martha Webster"	Family Circle	Penner Young's Family	Don Attisie	Letter-Quest
11:30	By Sister Sketch	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss, interview	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; musicale	Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	"Jack Berch's Gang"	"Musical Roundup"	Grange Program	Rhythm Revue
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home Hour; news features; speakers	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	News; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**"Monitor Views the News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	News Service		"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" with
1:15	Ma Perkins; sketch	"Woman in White"	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills; household talk	"Front Page Farrell"	Piano Impressions
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather		"I'll Find My Way"	Orchestra; Trio
2:00	Dramatic sketch	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
2:15	All-Star Baseball	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	**All-Star Baseball Game, Briggs Stadium, Detroit; Red Barber and Bob Elson, announcers**	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Game	"The Munros"; sketch.	"Valiant Lady"		Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
2:45	All-Star Baseball	"Midstream"; sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"		Five Star News
3:00	Game	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"		Sports and music
3:15	All-Star Baseball	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports and music
3:30	Game	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"		Sports and music
3:45	All-Star Baseball	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"		Sports and music
4:00	Game	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.		"Melody Mirror"
4:15	All-Star Baseball	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Game	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"		Novachord solos
4:45	News; Music	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Meet the Band"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	"Drama Behind News"	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Burl Ives, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: News	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15	Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Speaker; Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Harry Horlick's Orch.
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.	"Confidentially Yours"	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes
7:45		"This Man's Army"	"Concert Miniatures"	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.
8:00	"Court of Missing Heirs"; drama	International Society of Christian Endeavor	Ray Block's Orchestra; vocalists; chorus	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop: "Essays in Drama"
8:15		"Companion to a Lady," drama	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Charlie Spivak's Orch.	
8:30	"First Nighter"; sketch: News			"Ned Jordan," Secret Agent; drama	"Civilian Defense Program
8:45			Horace Heidt's Orchestra		Oleanders; quartet
9:00	"We, the People"; interviews; music	"Bringing Up Father"	Frank Crumit and Julia Sanderson's Quiz	George Duffy's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15		"Bringing Up Father"		Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour
9:30	**Lewisohn Stadium Concert, N. Y.**	"News Here and Abroad"	"Hap Hazard Show"	News Service	Variety Hour
9:45		Ted Steele's Orchestra	"Hap Hazard Show"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or.	**New American Music**	"A Date With Judy," starring Ann Gillis	**Leland Stowe**	**Five Star News**
10:15	Public Affairs	**New American Music**		Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Dance Digest"
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	**New American Music**	"College Humor"; variety; soloists; orchestra	Network	"Dance Digest"
10:45	News; Sports	Story Drama, by Olmstead		"Tune Twisters"	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Serenade	News; music	News Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Will Johnson's Orch.	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Nor. Thomas, talk	"Music You Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Will Johnson's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Upward Trend of Bay State Municipal Costs Declared Due to End in 1946

Cost of Milk Expected to Go Up in Boston

Milk is likely to go up one cent a quart in Metropolitan Boston next month, thanks to the same jump in costs of production that brought on the current New York milk strike, it was forecast here today by farm leaders.

As even this rise is not expected to meet the extra new expenses, another advance will probably be asked in the fall.

Since the present price of milk delivered to the doorstep is 13 cents a quart and at stores 12 cents, the prospective prices of August are 14 and 13 cents. Milk has not touched this figure in Boston during the summer in recent years, but did so during the winter of 1940. It is unusual for such an advance to occur in the summer, but it is also pointed out that the causes are unusual.

A one-cent advance is equivalent to 46½ cents a hundredweight in the retail price, and is expected to bring about 37 cents more a hundredweight to farmers and 9⅓ cents additional to distributors.

Other angles growing out of the milk situation in New England today, as reported by farm authorities, include:

There is little sympathy among milk producers supplying Boston for the direct action methods of milk dumping, as practiced by the Dairy Farmers Union. Sentiment here runs toward continuing to operate under federal regulations, and there is criticism of the Dairy Farmers' Union for having accepted federal regulation and then striking against its results.

But many producers in New England feel the Federal milk machinery was working too slowly. New York was said by another milk leader to be several jumps ahead of New England, and to offset disgruntled farmers here picking up the strike idea, speed was urged on the federal milk authorities.

The principal reason why the strike did not spread to Boston was attributed to lack of organization of the Dairy Farmers' Union among producers supplying Boston.

As to causes of the unusual costs of production, the shortage of farm labor was placed first. Wages of farm laborers in New England average an increase of 25 per cent over last year, and even more in the vicinity of industrial centers, it was said by a leading farm economist.

The exceptional dry weather of this spring has also made pastures sparse and thrown a new expense of feed upon the farmer. The federal crop loan program caused an advance in the prices of wheat, corn and by-product feeds which dairy farmers use. There is an abundance of wheat and corn and prices might have gone down except for the government guarantee of 85 per cent of "parity" prices.

So the Middle Western farmers are being favored by government policy and Northwestern dairy farmers are having to pay more.

Hurricane Bills Before Committee

The House Committee on Ways and Means was called upon today to determine accurately how much the State should pay contractors for repairs to State Armories damaged by the 1938 hurricane.

Before the Committee were measures to have the State pay the contractors $97,512. Thomas M. Joyce, Assistant Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, told the Committee that Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, has extensive information which could be used as a basis to determine what the State should pay for Armory repaid work.

Mr. Joyce said: "We feel that they (the contractors) should be paid for hurricane repair work, but should not receive one penny for any work which was not caused by the hurricane and flood. The stench of the hurricane affair is still in the nostriis of taxpayers and they can be pushed only so far."

The Federation official said the money sought by the contractors constitutes sums they were barred from collecting by legal technicality involving the contracts with the State.

Bullett Wound Is Found In Head of Young Girl

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 7 (AP)—Discovery of a bullet wound in the head of 13-year-old Louise Turner was announced today by Assistant District Attorney Edward J. Harrington, who is investigating the fatality last night on lonely Penikese Island, in Buzzards Bay.

The girl is the daughter of Mrs. Catherine Fletcher, wife of Richard Fletcher, caretaker of the island, which now is a Federal bird sanctuary. Mrs. Fletcher told State Police that the child fell from a couch and struck her head on the heavy metal base of a floor lamp.

Quincy Seeks U. S. Funds

A three-point Quincy, Mass., construction program, requiring the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000 took Mayor Thomas S. Burgin to Washington today to confer with Government authorities. Mayor Burgin is seeking Government funds for the erection of a trade school building in Quincy, reconstruction and enlarging of East Howard Street, a "bottleneck" leading to the Fore River shipyards, and a City hospital addition.

By a Staff Photographer

Registration Day Presents Busy Scenes

Top—Long lines of registrants at Harvard University's seventy-first Summer School session sign up for the six-week term.

Middle—Prof. Atlee L. Percy, Director of Boston University's twenty-seventh Summer School session (middle), offers helpful information to two registrants for the courses: Miss Charlotte Gould (left) of Piermont, N. H., and Teachers College, Plymouth, N. H., seeking her master's degree; and Doric Alviani (right), Supervisor of Music at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, also seeking his master's degree.

Bottom—Misses Eleanor and Phyllis Fan of Baltimore, Md., register for summer school course at Harvard University.

Preston Trial Under Way In Suffolk Court

Disclosure of some of the conditions surrounding organized gambling in Massachusetts is expected to mark the trial of James F. Preston, well-known Boston sporting figure, for the murder of Louis Gaeta, notorious Revere gambling promoter, which began in Suffolk Superior Court today.

Preston is charged with shooting Gaeta on a Revere street on Nov. 23, 1937. After more than three years as a fugitive, Preston surrendered for trial last May 19.

Selection of a jury to try Preston began this morning before Judge William C. Giles. By 2:30 p. m. ten jurors had been chosen. It was expected the jury would be taken to view the murder scene this afternoon after all had been selected.

Ready to testify were 37 witnesses summoned by the State, including five principal witnesses. All were dismissed this morning until tomorrow when Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle is expected to make his opening address to the jury.

Much of this morning was taken up with preliminary argument at the motions session of Superior Court prior to the selection of the jurors. At this session, Timothy Callahan, defense counsel, sought to force the prosecution to state the degree of murder charged. The prosecutor replied that it is not customary to disclose this prior to the State's opening remarks to the jury, and Judge J. Arthur Baker upheld this view.

An important detail of the State's case against Mr. Preston was disclosed to reporters by Mr. Doyle, when he said that the State never had possessed the pistol used in the crime.

All-Out Call for Defense Heard by Summer Schools

Education has definitely linked itself to national defense.

This fact was emphasized today with the summer school sessions opening in more than 30 New England colleges and universities. In a dozen or more of these, including Harvard and Boston Universities, which registered students today, special courses relating to the problems of the present national emergency are under way for the summer months.

Similar courses in defense engineering and allied subjects are offered at many other institutions of learning, including Brown, Yale, Dartmouth, Northeastern, Tufts, Norwich, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and the Universities of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Throngs of registrants, both men and women, all eager to better qualify themselves for the tasks at hand, filled out necessary blanks at hastily improvised tables today thereby attesting to the keen interest among students of national affairs in the work to be done.

Adjustment to New Needs

"Education has been geared to the increased tempo of life in these days of unusual stress," declared Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Director of Harvard's Summer School. "And the new summer courses have been designed specifically to throw light on a world scene that otherwise will continue to be shrouded in darkness.

"The whole field," he added, "has been adjusted to meet the manifold needs of individuals who are striving to retain control over their own destinies in a time of gravest danger for the democratic way of life. But, in general," he continued, "the objective is to look beyond the defense of what we have to the even more difficult task of reconstruction."

At Boston University, more than 1,000 students registered today, according to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President, and Prof. Atlee L. Percy, Director of the Summer Session.

At Boston University

Three new courses dealing directly with the war have been included in the curriculum at Boston University. Richard P. Doherty, Professor of Economics, will give "Economic Aspects of a Defense and War Economy"; Charles T. Andrews, Assistant Professor of Economics, will present a new course in "National Defense Housing"; and James W. Kelley, Assistant Professor of Economics, will offer "The Economics of War."

Other courses relating to the defense program will include studies of hemisphere economics and geography, labor, government, and a series of three evening courses designed for business and industrial executives.

In addition to regular courses in major fields, an activities program of 53 events has been scheduled for hundreds of visiting students, to acquaint them with Massachusetts' historic, industrial, art, and commercial centers. Included in this program are four weekly forum discussions at Soden Lounge, which are open to the public, and which will feature guest speakers.

The first of these, on Wednesday, July 16, will be devoted to "War Propaganda: 1917 vs. 1941," with Dr. Noel P. Laird, Associate Professor of Economics and Business Administration at Franklin and Marshall College, as the speaker.

Long Forecasts Halt in 1946 To the Rise in Municipal Costs

The annual rise in total expenditures of Massachusetts' 351 cities and towns will come to a halt by 1946 when a downward trend will set in, Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, predicted today.

The Commissioner, widely considered an authority on State and municipal finance, based his prediction upon several factors. The more important factors include:

1. The obvious slowing up in the annual increase of expenditures during the past few years. In 1932, municipal spending, swelled by depression costs, jumped 20 per cent over the previous year, Mr. Long explained. The 1941 increase over 1940 spending was only 8 per cent, he said, compared to 10 per cent in 1940 over 1939. Commissioner Long estimated the 1942 increase over this year would approximate 6 per cent.

2. Public welfare expenditures are dropping rapidly. This year general relief costs are expected to drop to $14,000,000 or $15,000,000 compared to $21,000,000 during 1940, Mr. Long pointed out. By 1946, the Commissioner expects the cost of old-age assistance will level off and perhaps decrease because the rolls will reach a saturation point unless the Legislature continues to liberalize the law as regards age and benefits.

Drop in Road Costs

3. A drop in local expenditures for road construction. Commissioner Long anticipates that the present State policy of distributing up to $10,000,000 annually from the State highway fund to aid in local road construction will be continued permanently. Therefore, by 1946, he asserted, local roads should be in excellent shape, eliminating the necessity for large municipal road appropriations.

4. The school population is falling off rapidly. Entrance classes in the lower grades are showing marked decreases, he said. The full effect of this trend will not be felt for several years, or until high school classes become smaller, the Commissioner added.

Meanwhile, the Tax Commissioner today started a drive to force immediate action by several cities and towns which are delinquent in establishing their 1941 tax rate. A total of 30 of the 351 had not yet submitted their tax rate recapitulations to the Commissioner for approval.

Mr. Long planne dto send a sharp warning note to local boards of assessors demanding immediate action. Actually, under State law, local assessors are required to establish their rates by June 14, the day on which tax bills are supposed to be delivered to the taxpayers. However, no penalty is provided for delinquency.

Of the 321 cities and towns which have reported their 1941 tax rates, 168 have set them below the 1941 level, 112 have exceeded their 1940 rates, while 41 have continued last year's levy through 1941.

New Tax Rates

The most recently announced tax rates from Massachusetts cities and towns follow, with the comparative figures for the previous year:

	1941	1940
Alford	33.00	18.00
Andover	29.00	39.00
Athol	34.20	35.00
Ayer	31.60	33.20
*Bellingham	48.00	43.20
Blackstone	52.40	51.40
Blandford	24.60	23.00
BOSTON	39.60	40.60
Boxboro	12.90	19.20
Boxford	28.00	28.00
Braintree	32.00	34.00
BROCKTON	39.60	39.40
Brookfield	32.00	34.80
Canton	37.00	36.20
Chelmsford	33.00	32.20
Chester	35.00	36.00
Chesterfield	38.00	33.00
CHICOPEE	40.00	42.00
Clarksburg	40.00	45.00
Clinton	46.60	44.00
Cummington	34.00	32.00
Dartmouth	32.80	34.40
Dracut	48.00	50.00
E. Brookfield	28.00	30.40
Easton	25.00	29.00
Edgartown	22.60	21.00
FALL RIVER	42.40	44.20
Florida	30.50	30.20
Freetown	32.00	36.00
GLOUCESTER	35.20	35.00
Greenfield	28.00	29.20
Groton	28.00	28.00
Heath	36.00	38.00
HOLYOKE	30.30	32.30
Hopkinton	34.00	34.00
Hudson	41.50	43.00
Lakeville	25.40	28.00
Lanesboro	25.00	22.00
Leicester	50.40	48.40
*LAWRENCE	39.80	40.80
Lincoln	24.00	27.00
Lunenburg	35.80	33.80
LYNN	34.60	35.40
Lynnfield	24.00	24.00
MARLBORO	38.50	37.50
Marshfield	28.00	26.00
Mashpee	34.50	35.50
Mattapoisett	27.00	25.00
MEDFORD	41.00	41.60
Medway	34.80	34.00
Methuen	40.80	41.80
Middlefield	30.00	30.00
Millbury	43.50	48.80
Monroe	15.00	16.00
Montgomery	27.00	25.50
*Natick	32.70	32.10
Newbury	34.00	36.80
N. Attleboro	29.00	28.00
N. Reading	41.00	34.80
Northbridge	38.00	39.00
Northfield	38.00	34.00
Oakham	30.00	27.50
Orange	43.00	41.00
*Peabody	39.80	41.00
Pembroke	31.60	31.00
Phillipston	40.80	36.00
Plainfield	44.00	40.00
Richmond	32.00	30.00
Rockland	37.00	38.00
SALEM	33.50	33.50
Salisbury	51.00	49.00
Savoy	32.00	32.00
Shirley	33.00	33.00
Shutesbury	20.00	22.00
Southbridge	37.60	39.90
Stow	25.30	27.60
Sutton	42.00	39.40
Tewksbury	28.20	29.60
Tyngsboro	46.00	46.00
Walpole	25.40	25.00
Watertown	34.60	35.00
Wellfleet	28.80	27.00
WESTFIELD	35.00	38.50
Winthrop	28.00	29.40
Yarmouth	27.20	29.60

*Unofficial. Cities in CAPITALS.

Sharp Drop in Relief Cases Marks Trade Gains in Maine

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 7—Latest figures of the Maine State Department of Health and Welfare are revealing as indicative of the industrial and general upswing in the State during 1941.

May figures, last released by the Department, show a decrease in the number of relief cases reported by the local Relief Departments of 2,295 cases. Against 10,086 cases on the books last January there was 7,791 in May and whereas five Counties, Aroostook, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot and York reported more than 1,000 cases each in January, only one county, Aroostook, with 1,039, had more than 1,000 relief cases in May.

Conditions should even be better now for the increase in seasonal employment should more than offset a curtailment of the WPA program announced, last week.

The drop in cases has, of course, resulted in a considerable reduction in obligations incurred both by the State and by local departments.

For instance, whereas total relief expenses reported for January this year were $275,245 the May figure of $192,541 showed a reduction of $62,704. Included in this redhction was a drop of $28,899 in the amount of State funds for relief and a drop of $53,706 in local relief expenditures reported to the State. Local expenditures in May were $127,513 against $181,291 last January and State expenditures were $64,955 against $93,954.

Because certification of WPA projects now is largely confined to projects approved as part of the National defense program, Maine Work Project Administration rolls were reduced last week and may undergo further reductions. Work on eight projects, largely involving white collar jobs, was stopped but it is possible certain other small construction jobs may be terminated also. It is believed, however, that because of improved business and industrial conditions, most of the persons losing WPA jobs will be absorbed by private employment.

Trends Best for Sociologists To Study, Institute Is Told

Continued from Page 1

Seelye declared, too, is the "setting up of a context of community living." The bringing together—with the aid of a number of scholarships—of all the different elements represented in the Institute membership, he went on, is typical of the best in American democracy. Individuals are led to change their minds—for the better — "through companionship rather than through coercion."

Among other speakers at opening sessions were Miss Dorothy Hill, the Director of the Institute, who a decade ago conceived the idea of a discussion group meeting in the summer at Wellesley—to be as representative as a modern public opinion poll. In her talk Miss Hill emphasized the importance of good fellowship in recreation at the Institute as an important factor in developing democratic unity of interest.

Round Table Talks Today

Alfred D. Sheffield, Emeritus Professor of Group Leadership at Wellesley College, gave the Institute the benefit of his long experience in arranging harmonious discussion and—in late years—labor arbitration procedure.

This afternoon the first of the round table discussions—which are such an important part of this Institute—is scheduled. Lester B. Granger, Assistant Executive Secretary of the National Urban League and former Secretary of the Committee on Negro Welfare of the Welfare Council of New York City, led one group considering "Civil Liberties in City and Rural Life." The segregation of different groups within American communities, he said, still imperils real democracy.

J. Martin Klotsche, professor of history at State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wis., headed another round table considering "Foreign Policy of the United States." While Mr. Granger considered obstacles to democratic community life—and ways to overcome them—Mr. Klotsche introduced the subject of obstacles to co-operation in the Western Hemisphere.

A panel discussion on "Steps Toward Hemisphere Co-operation" has been arranged for the second evening meeting of the Institute which is open to the public. It will begin at 8:15 o'clock tomorrow evening in Alumnae Hall. Those taking part will be Professor Klotsche, Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Advisor to the United States Department of Agriculture and Enrique S. deLozada, who spent a dozen years in the diplomatic service of his native Bolivia.

Last night Louis M. Hacker of Columbia University, author of "The triumph of American Capitalism" lectured on the subject "What Is Right with America?"

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Martha Eliot

Associate Chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, who will address the summer session of the Nursery Training School tonight.

Plans Urged On Evacuation Of Children

Trained volunteers are essential in plans for the evacuation of children—"which we hope will never be needed and can be thrown into the discard"—according to Dr. Martha Eliot, associate chief of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, who is in Boston today.

Although there is every reason to hope this country will never find it necessary to indulge in anything of the sort, in view of present world conditions, it cannot afford to be unprepared in case such a necessity should arise, Dr. Eliot declared. It devolves upon responsible authorities to work out a plan that could be put into effect if needed and the Children's Bureau is giving consideration to the whole problem.

Federal, State and municipal authorities should be prepared to work together if a movement of children should ever be necessary, she said, and there should be ample time so that it couuld be accomplished on a well-ordered basis instead of an emergency one.

Dr. Eliot, who went to England last February as a member of the United States military mission to investigate civil defense, tonight will address the summer session of the Nursery Training School of Boston of which her sister, Dr. Abigail A. Eliot, is director. The course in ABC's of Child Care, offered at the session and designed to train volunteers for this phase of the national defense program, is the first of its kind in the country, she says.

A basic course in child care, covering children's needs in health, play and work with others as well as the facilities and services for children in every community, should be given all volunteers, said Dr. Eliot. After this, certain selected advanced courses in child health, education and welfare should be offered. In such a city as Boston, the volunteer effort should be developed on a city-wide basis in some phases but much should also be done in individual communities, she pointed out.

The training would be no different than that for other volunteer activities in connection with a child care program but would be pointed toward defense, said Dr. Eliot.

England started to train volunteers largely for the care of little children in the fall of 1938, and by September, 1939, already had 500 Child Care Reserves in London. These workers, she said, were equipped to help in residential nurseries where workers were on duty 24 hours a day. The volunteers not only helped in assembling the children for evacuation but many accompanied them and their teachers to the reception areas and remained to assist with their care there.

Careful attention has been given by the placing agencies to adjustment of children in families, Dr. Eliot learned. Hostels have been established where they are cared for temporarily while a change is being made from one family to another in order that a better adjustment may be made.

Cole Demands End to Strike Of Bakery Men

Negotiations regarding the 10-day-old bakery drivers' strike continued today at the State House, as Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, demanded immediate settlement.

General Cole told representatives of the drivers and employers: "The strike must be settled. It has gone on long enough. Neither side has a right to prolong it. Bread is a necessary of life."

A total of 1,200 drivers are now out on strike according to Raymond McCall, representative of the Bakery Drivers' Union, Local 494. A total of 5,000 bakery workers are also idle as a result of the strike.

Mr. McCall said that approximately 30 companies are affected by the strike.

Today's negotiations were opened when the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration held a conference at which representatives of both sides were present. Following that conference the Board conferred with each side separately.

The operators are represented by Robert Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee established by the operators.

The strike started a week ago Saturday.

Driver Beaten

DRACUT, Mass., July 7 (AP)—A Lawrence bread truck driver was beaten and his load of bread strewn over the highway today, in what police said was an attempt to halt bread deliveries in the Lawrence-Lowell area in sympathy with a strike of Boston drivers.

Police said the attack occurred after three men in a small automobile halted the truck and started an argument. The men left before police arrived.

Fatal Plane Crash

NORTH HAVEN, Conn., July 7 (AP)—An airplane crashed in flames here today, killing three persons, two of them women.

Medical Examiner Sterling P. Taylor identified them as Harry Lesnow, shirt manufacturer; Theresa Gans and Anna Lesnow, all of New Haven.

Mr. Lesnow, piloting a new cabin plane, had commuted by air for some time between the New Haven Airport and East Hampton, Mass., where his factory is located.

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Stalin Line Designed For 'Blitz' Defense

Continued from Page 1.

air field in the enemy rear. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, not yet famous, attended the maneuvers as British observer.

New Kind of Defense

Applying their views on the nature of modern warfare to defense problems, the Russians designed their fortifications to withstand the attacks of heavy mechanized enemy divisions. Realizing the terrific striking power of such troops, the Soviet generals wished to avoid the sort of brittle fortifications which, no matter how strong, were liable to crack at the moment of maximum stress, and which, when pierced in one sector, were valueless as they could be outflanked.

The Stalin Line was intended to be sufficiently flexible and resilient so that it might bend or yield without breaking. Hence the haystack simile.

The Stalin Line may be best described as the backbone of a fortified zone, which while it begins everywhere flush with the old Soviet eastern frontier, it reaches its strip of greatest intensity inland, except in those districts where natural barriers exist at the frontier.

Thus, beginning at the Black Sea, the line follows the Dniester River to a point about halfway between Moghilev, Podolsk and Kamenev Podolsk. From there it turns north parallel to the main Kiev-Zhmerinka railway line and then runs west of Zhitomir almost to the frontier at Novograd Volynsk.

Most Critical Sector

From the strategic standpoint, this last sector is the most critical since it runs across flat, open plain, diagonal to the water courses and with no natural obstacles. But because it guards the vital center of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, it cannot allow for much enemy penetration but must keep close to the frontier.

North of Novograd Volynsk the Stalin line is butressed on the impassable Pripet Marshes. North of the Marshes the line is set farther back in Russian territory, first along the Ptikh River and then the Berezina River, nearly fifty miles behind Minsk. From the headwaters of the Berezina River it crosses the marshlands between Polotsk and Vitebsk and bears slightly to the west until it reaches the shores of Lake Peipus on the Estonian border.

40 Miles in Depth

The average depth of the line is about 40 miles. Much of it is so constructed as to be totally invisible from the surface. Guns rise to the surface or disappear through trap doors in fields and hillsides whose normal appearance give no indication of their presence. The guns are, in addition, built to fire in any direction, to the rear as well as in front.

This perfected concealment greatly complicates the job of enemy artillery and bombers in spotting their targets.

Booby traps, and automatic land mines have been added in large quantities since the Russian experiences in Finland. Another method of misleading the enemy is to build roads which suddenly end up in the swamps.

Regardless of whether they ultimately succeed in penetrating the Stalin line, the fact remains that for the first time in the present war the Nazis have met an obstacle deliberately designed to meet their type of assaut. For once they are unable to outflank or out-maneuver but must attack head on, and can only achieve success at tremendous cost, and final victory would still lie far ahead of them.

Progress of Fighting on Russian Front

By a Staff Artist

Major Points of Contact Between Reds and Nazis

Black arrows indicate the main points of German attack on the 2,000-mile front in Russia. White arrows indicate main points of Soviet resistance. At some points the attack will be seen to be in contact with the Stalin Line, which the Germans claim to have broken through.

Russian Church Backs Reds in War; Reich Roman Catholics Criticize Nazis

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 7—While the Roman Catholic Bishops of Germany have issued a bitter protest against the anti-religious attitude of the Nazi Government, the Russian Orthodox Church leaders have indicated a decision to forget the anti-religious policy of the Bolshevist Government and to support Moscow in its struggle with the German invader.

In the Russian churches prayers have been offered for a Soviet victory. A message to the churches on July 1 from acting Patriarch Sergei, Metropolitan of Moscow said: "The Church of Christ blesses all members of the Russian Orthodox Church for a defense of the holy frontiers of our Fatherland. Let God bring victory."

The Metropolitan said that the Church would forget the past and enlist its entire resources on behalf of the Nation's war effort. Some 12,000 worshippers filled Moscow's old cathedral to hear the Metropolitan's statement.

Future of Russia

The Russian Orthodox Church sees the issue as one for the future of the Russian peoples, not for the maintenance of Communism.

Despite the fierce persecution to which that Church has been subjected by the present Russian regime, the Church's attitude is understandable when it is appreciated that Germany's aim is the suppression not of a particular political regime, but of the Russian Nation so as to serve German aggression.

Communist persecution of the Orthodox Church certainly has been terrible, and it would be a mere euphemism to assume that what has now happened implies any change in heart toward organized religion on the part of the Communists.

The situation since 1918 has been as follows. In that year the Orthodox Church was disestablished and much of its property taken over by the State.

Theoretical Freedom

From 1917 to 1929 theoretical freedom for all religions was granted, and sects like the Baptists, which had been persecuted under Csarism, flourished. A decree of 1929, however, saw the beginning of antireligious propaganda which, under official encouragement, led to considerable persecution. Public worship was not forbidden under that decree, but it was made extremely difficult, especially the organized religious instruction for youth.

The Bolshevik aims were directed toward exterminating Christianity in the next generation, since every form of religious propaganda was made a criminal offense. The majority of the people nevertheless remained Christian at heart, and when the church organization collapsed lay people continued to carry on Christian faith and practice, according to reliable reports.

Emotional Scenes

The emotional scenes witnessed in the Moscow Cathedral when prayers were offered for Russian victory seem to substantiate this viewpoint, and to many older people it must have recalled similar scenes in the World War.

The Russian Church, one authority has written, "is essentially a National Church bound up in a special way with the fortunes of a country which throughout its history it has been foremost to defend" and until the Communist phase of past quarter century "to be a Russian was to be an Orthodox."

Nationalism Stressed

On the basis of nationalism, therefore, the Orthodox Church and the Bolsheviks would have little grounds to quarrel since the Soviet regime, in the process of greater consolidation, has been becoming increasing nationalist, but not more favorable toward organized religion.

The Metropolitan Sergei was recognized by the Soviet after the passing of the Patriarch Tikhon in 1924, as locum tenems of the Patriarchate. But sharp divisions among world-wide dispersed Russians regarding the attitude to the Bolsheviks and as to interpretation of the provisions in Patriarch Tikhon's will for maintaining the Patriarchal office during the persecution clearly indicate that this cannot be a declaration for the whole of the Russian Orthodox Church throughout the world.

Opposed to the Metropolitan Sergei in Moscow is the "Council of Russian Bishops in Exile" led by the Metropolitan Anastasius at Karlovci in Serbia.

The latter went so far some months ago as to publish in an open letter a statement regarding Hitler, declaring, "You are our Führer."

A third section is that of the Metropolitan Eulogie who was recognized by Metropolitan Sergei but, having refused in 1927 his order to impose on his flock an oath of passive loyalty to the Soviet Union, has since been the Exarch of the Oecumenical Patriarchate for Russians in Western Europe.

Split in Church

The Greek and Rumanian Orthodox Churches gave qualified recognition to the Metropolitan Sergei and complete recognition to the Metropolitan Eulogie, but no recognition to the Council of Russian Bishops in Exile.

The Slav Churches on the other hand reject Sergei, but co-operate with Eulogie. Such divisions of opinion have had an important influence upon the political developments in the Balkans during the past two decades.

Relations between State and church in Russia will undoubtedly be much affected by the developments of the war. Some experts here incline to the view that these may well lead to a modification of Communism in practice and to a more tolerant treatment of religion, since wars in past have very frequently influenced the progress of great institutions like the church and state.

One thing is certain, that the former privileged position of the Russian Orthodox Church and of Czarism will not return. And this, many people who know Russia, consider to be an essential basis for true religious progress in the future, for, as one ecclesiastical historian has put it, among conditions essential to a new order are that "the Russian Church should be kept free from the Russian State. Only in this way can any new religious movement in that country become a powerful influence to help the Russian Nation recover its soul."

Hitler's Latest Pose Assailed by Cardinal

By the British Press Service

London, July 7

Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster, declared that no one aware of the anti-Christian practices of the Nazis could be deceived by Herr Hitler's latest pose as champion of European civilization—a pose assumed after the declaration of war on Russia.

The Cardinal, expressing the Roman Catholic church's attitude in view of the attack on the Communists, said:

"Our country, with our allies, is fighting against the attempt to subjugate Europe. No one will think that it has become in any way less vital to resist Herr Hitler's attempt to enslave the continent."

BERLIN, July 7 (AP)—Bishops of greater Germany appealed to Roman Catholics yesterday to stand fast in their faith at a time when "existence or non-existence of Christianity" in Germany is at stake.

A pastoral letter assailing Nazi steps against the church and condemning anti-religious tendencies was framed by the bishops recently at Fulda, an old seat of German culture northeast of Frankfort on the Main, "at the grave of St. Boniface," the Apostle to the Germans, who was martyred June 5, 755 (or 754).

It was the first such bitter protest read from the pulpits since the start of the war, and hence it had a startling effect among Roman Catholics. The letter outlined recent "limitations" put on the church and emphasized dangers which it said the church was facing.

"We have lost our schools," the letter said, "and now our infant schools (kindergartens) must be closed." Kindergartens, a German institution, are conducted especially to care for youngsters during the day when their parents are at work or have other duties.

The bishops said they had protested most sharply against this step, as well as against other anti-church actions. Cloisters and other Catholic institutions have been confiscated for non-religious purposes and the church is virtually without a press, the letter said.

As an example of recent widespread "influences at work against religion," the letter cited a book, without giving the title, in which, it said, readers were told Germany faced a choice between "Christ and the fatherland." To combat such tendencies, the bishops urged that Roman Catholics cherish and nourish their faith and symbolically make each Roman Catholic home "a house of God."

The letter opened with warm praise for soldiers, saying their achievements encouraged constant prayers in their behalf. It described how the Roman Catholic Church had made war sacrifices in the interests of the German nation, opened cloisters and other institutions for quartering of soldiers, how theological students fought in the field and priests worked at the front as chaplains and members of ambulance corps.

The Roman Catholic Church in Germany is "loyal to the government," the letter said, and gladly shouldered the burdens and sacrifices of the times. But it concluded such sacrifices have limits—namely, when it comes to the question of compromising faith.

Calgary Opens Annual Fete; Proceeds to Aid War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta, July 7—Calgary today opens its annual festive week despite the necessary withdrawal of Dominion grants and the conversion of several of its exhibition buildings into war purposes.

The latter step has caused elimination of the poultry show, though blue-blooded cattle are on hand ready to be judged. A major point emphasized by the committee in charge is the livestock exhibition.

The prize specimens of several breeds seen so far demonstrate the tremendous strides made by Alberta in the production of high quality cattle, of which ranchmen are tremendously proud. Girls and boys will have their own stock review July 11, when ponies and dogs go to the fortunate ones who own the winners.

Then there are representative displays of agriculture and dairy products, including particularly luscious molds of golden butter shaped after Alberta's public buildings.

Every cent spent this year during Calgary's gala week will aid the Dominion's war efforts. The opening parade includes covered wagons, chuck wagons, the Red River cart of pioneer days, industrial floats, Indians, and 20 bands. The red-coated Royal Canadian Mounted Police are here, not to protect the whites from Indians, but the other way round—when whites become too curious or are tempted to take advantage of the trusting disposition of the Red Man. As the Indians ride past on their sleek horses it is difficult to determine which one has the more elaborately beaded decorations, the mount or the man.

As customary, the Indians have their village in Victoria Park, the scene of this week's major events. Blackfeet, Stonys and Sarcees are here, with teepees and chuck-wagons lining both sides of the Indian village, for every Indian who erects a teepee is given five dollars, with another five if awarded a prize. They ride in the big parade, and appear downtown by tribes, the Blackfeet tomorrow, the Stonys July 10 and the Sarcees on the morning of July 11.

The Old Timers, too, have their Pioneer Hut, and it is a relaxation from the excitement without to step into the cool interior and listen as they spin their yarns about the days when Calgary was a street of tents. Tall tales, one thinks, yet these Old Timers claim they are true episodes and anecdotes of a thrilling period.

The evening's entertainment, "Music on Wings," strikes a patriotic note, for of the five ensembles, such as the "Stairway to the Stars," the most striking one is "A Salute to the Royal Canadian Air Force," when miniature silver planes attain a striking effect.

Dredgers Abandon 1777 Treasure Ship

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP)—Dredgers have given up at least for the present their attempts to wrest the secret of the sunken British sloop Merlin, reputed Revolutionary treasure ship, from the floor of the oily Delaware River.

The American Dredging Company removed its dredgers, Commodore and Republic, from the spot where the Merlin, believed carrying a British pay roll of $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 in gold, went down in the battle of Red Bank in 1777.

Both dredges have been working under Government contract to produce sand to back up the new dry dock at the Navy yard here. Expectation of finding a better grade of sand prompted their moving upstream from the Merlin's grave where two weeks of dredging brought up 60 bottles of wine in perfect state of preservation, several anchors including one with a wooden stock, 15 cannon balls and ship timbers.

Officials of the company said operations may be resumed at the spot later.

New Seaway Group Favors Power Angle

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Formation of the Seaway for Defense Committee to mobilize public support for the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway and power project is announced by Edward J. Noble, Chairman of the Board of the Life Savers Corporation and former Undersecretary of Commerce.

Mr. Noble said the Seaway would require only 10,000 men and 130,000 tons of steel for construction and that it would add 2,600,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy to the Nation's available supply.

Members of the Committee listed by Mr. Noble included Marshall Field, Stuart Chase, Herbert Bayard Swope, James P. Warburg, David Dubinsky, Gen. George B. Pillsbury, former Chief of Army Engineers; William E. Scripps, publisher of the Detroit News, and Bernard H. Ridder, publisher of the Saint Paul Pioneer Press.

Reds and Nazis Both Claim Success in Fierce Fighting

Continued from Page 1

center on the Dnieper, 70 miles upstream from Orsha and 230 miles west of Moscow. The city previously had been reported in flames from continual aerial hammering.

"In the region of Zhitomir, in the Ukraine, over 50 Soviet trucks were destroyed and 18 railroad cars seriously damaged by bomb hits and airplane guns," said the communiqué.

At sea, the Soviet communiqué reported a battle yesterday between Russian destroyers and German warships at the mouth of Riga Bay in which two German destroyers were said to have been sunk. A German submarine also was reported sunk in a minefield in the Gulf of Finland.

On land, large German forces were reported wiped out by hours of artillery pounding. Railroad and transport forces moving up behind the German lines were said to have been wiped out by guerrilla bands who struck and disappeared before German troops could be rushed to the scene.

Russians Say Germans Use Wooden Tanks in Campaign

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP)—The Red Army declared today that the Germans are using tanks of wood and canvas to pad out their panzer columns.

These vehicles, however, are self-propelling and carry machine-guns, said an official statement.

This discovery was said to have been made by Red Army scouts observing a tank column moving up to the front in an unidentified sector.

Using field glasses, the leader of the scouts, Junior Lieut. Sobchenko, had a chance to inspect the column closely at the German rear, according to the official account.

He was amazed, it was said, when he "noticed that the body of one of the tanks unexpectedly gave in under the pressure of the elbow of an officer who leaned against it.

"Careful observation revealed that of 20 tanks constituting the column, only one was a genuine tank.

"The others were wooden structures covered with canvas and mounted on caterpillars. Only the real tank that led the column could fire shells; the others conducted only machine-gun fire."

When night came the column was destroyed, the communique said.

Italy Frees U. S. Attache

ROME, July 7 (AP)—Detention of an American Consular clerk for four days in San Vittore Prison at Milan was disclosed July 5 with his release by Italian authorities. The Italians refused to tell why he was jailed.

The Consular clerk, Raymond Hall of New York, was arrested July 1. Ninety minutes after his arrest his wife returned from several days in the country, found him gone, and appealed to American authorities.

Asked why Mr. Hall was arrested, Fascists said they had no information. They reminded correspondents, however, that Italy was at war, and that under such circumstances "any foreigner might happen to be arrested."

The incident, they claimed, involved a "single private American citizen," whereas in the United States "several dozen Italian citizens" were arrested and sent to prison "for acts which did no harm to the United States."

Passage for Consuls

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—German and Italian Consular officials, ordered to leave this country by July 15, will be given transportation to Lisbon on the former luxury liner America, it has been learned.

The America, recently taken over by the Navy as a transport and renamed the West Point, will bring home on the return voyage 86 American Consular officials ordered out of Germany, Italy and Nazi-conquered countries. Families of some of these officials will swell the total of the homeward bound passenger list.

The West Point is now being fitted out at Norfolk for the voyage and will probably sail for New York within a few days to pick up its passengers for the trip to Lisbon.

The State Department has not yet made public a list of German and Italian Consuls and employees of official agencies who must leave the United States, but it is expected that it will total more than 100.

Two Italian subjects connected with the Leonardo Da Vinci exhibition in New York and ordered to leave already have been granted visas permitting them to go to Tokyo with the exhibit of Da Vinci models and sketches.

The United States has arranged safe conduct through the British blockade for the German and Italian Consuls.

Hoover Repeats: 'No Public Office'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Former President Hoover reasserted in a telegram made public here July 2 a determination never again to accept public office.

The telegram was given out by Raymond S. Richmond, associated with Mr. Hoover in European relief efforts. Mr. Richmond had asked for Mr. Hoover's comment on a New York Daily News editorial suggestion that the former President be nominated for the Presidency as a noninterventionist candidate.

"I have telegraphed following to the New York Daily News," Mr. Hoover wired.

" 'I feel greatly complimented by your editorial of yesterday. I have announced frequently and irrevocably that I would never again accept public office, and my age, compared to the youth necessary to that position, should be of sufficient confirmation of this view. I am sending this as I feel it is important that that issue should have no color of politics'."

Chivalry Gives Way To 'All Out' Defense

By the Associated Press

London, July 7

The crew of an "invading" tank, halted in an English village during Army maneuvers, was surprised when the wife of an air-raid warden edged up and suddenly hurled a rock into the open turret.

"You're out of action," cried the woman. "That was a bomb!"

"Madam," replied the commanding officer in an icy voice, "I'm not fighting women."

"Well, I'm fighting invaders," was the retort.

An umpire, summoned, ruled that the tank had been "destroyed."

Refugees May Quit Africa

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Several thousand war-stranded refugees may be able to escape from Morocco with the resumption of sailings by French vessels between North African ports and the United States under the new trade arrangement between the American Government and French North African Colonial authorities.

A number of citizens of American republics are among the more than 2,500 refugees now stranded in Morocco—after having been shunted around Europe and Africa for months—and their departure would settle a vexatious problem between the Vichy Government and several Latin-American nations, particularly Argentina.

Officials here said that, if the French vessels assigned to the trade route have the necessary passenger accommodations, they saw no reason why the Latin Americans, as well as some of the European refugees who have valid United States visas, could not sail on the French ships.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles announced that under the arrangement—approved by the British and Vichy Governments—it was planned to maintain a regular exchange of non-military products between Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia, and the United States.

Two French ships, now in Marseilles, would sail soon for American ports, Mr. Welles explained, and two other French vessels, now in American ports, would sail for Casablanca, the Moroccan port on the Atlantic, outside the combat zone.

Among the refugees in Morocco are some Latin Americans, mostly Argentineans, who sailed for home last winter on French ships. They were held up at Dakar, French West Africa, when it was feared the vessels would be intercepted by the British Navy, and they finally were returned to Casablanca.

In mid-June the Argentine minister at Vichy refused to grant visas for entry to Argentina to any French citizens, including diplomatic officials, until the Vichy Government made arrangements for the stranded Argentineans either to proceed home or return to Marseilles.

Others among the refugees there are Europeans of all nationalities, including a large percentage who fled from Germany or German-occupied countries, hoping to reach the United States or other American countries via Morocco. All have been held up by the lack of transportation.

Czechoslovak Drive Is Planned

OTTAWA, July 7 (CP)—A Czechoslovak army and air force mission, headed by Col. G. S. Hutnik and Wing Commander Jan Ambrus, is in Canada to make plans for a recruiting drive that will reach Czechs in all parts of America. Consultations on the drive will get under way at Montreal shortly.

Colonel Hutnik said the hundreds of thousands of Czechs in Canada and the United States should produce a full division. Adept mechanically, Czechs are ideal for a highly mechanized force, he said, but training details have not yet been worked out.

Wing Commander Ambrus, who has been working in collaboration with the Royal Air Force, said Czech fledglings might train at R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. stations in Canada. There also was a possibility that a part of those recruited would train in the United States along the same lines as R.A.F. men there being conditioned for fighting overseas.

Full Air Protection Across Atlantic Seen

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, July 7

Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick William Bowhill said in an interview that air protection of Britain-bound ships across the Atlantic was an ideal which some day might be attained.

"I believe in night patrols as well as those in daylight hours," said Sir Frederick. "A guardian plane circling a convoy of ships in the night hours may spot a submarine through its movement on the surface. On a moonlight night its value is increased with the improvement in visibility."

Former Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command, Sir Frederick is visiting Canada and the United States on a special mission. From Canada he will go to Washington.

100,000 Chinese Allowed 100 Days To Build Airport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One hundred thousand Chinese patriots are building a 1,000-acre airport in 100 days.

The airport is located at Chengtu, site of China's West Point, according to a report in Collier's Weekly by Martha Gellhorn, wife of Ernest Hemingway. The project is in charge of a Chinese engineer, a graduate of the University of Illinois, and workers are drawn from the 10 counties of Szechwan Province—10,000 from each county. Each of the 10 corps of workers have been assigned a portion of the field which must be prepared almost completely by hand labor. When the section is completed, the corps of workers assigned are returned to their homes.

They use 5,000 wheelbarrows and 1,000 carts, 200,000 baskets, 35,000 hand hammers. All cement is mixed with their feet, and boulders must be carried from a mile-distant river bed on their backs. When the runway is finished, it will be a mile and an eighth long, built to support five tons to the square foot and to accommodate 50-ton bombers.

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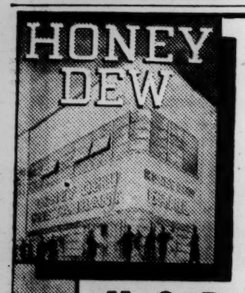

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War Tightens China's Political Controls

By Hugh Deane
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The widening cleavage in China between left and right has been attended by a manifestation of totalitarian-like tendencies in the Kuomintang, China's only legal party. Within the past year such phenomena as political arrests, dismissal of teachers and newspapermen, tightening of censorship, restrictions on political gatherings, increase in red tape, a spy mania, the closure of bookshops and the suppression of periodicals have been increasingly in evidence.

Many observers believe that an increase in political repression is an inevitable consequence of four years of total war, a concomitant of the centralized control which modern warfare requires. But it must be pointed out that in the guerrilla areas of north China, which have borne th brunt of the fighting and which today are immobilizing 15 Japanese divisions—half the entire Japanese force in China—civil liberties have increased and even a measure of democracy introduced since the war.

The political repression in the Kuomintang areas appears to be a result of the intensifying economic and social maladjustments in central and south China and of the party's concern over the growing strength of the Communists and their allies in north China.

The Kuomintang, under the leadership of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has led China through four long years of warfare. It has kept up the resistance in the face of almost insuperable difficulties. But it has not been able to introduce many needed reforms in China's backward social structure or to bring about the political and economic changes which many liberal Chinese believe are overdue.

Committed to Democracy

The strains and cramps created by this conservatism have now risen to the surface of Chinese politics. Political repression has been a neutral outgrowth. To avert the political consequences of economic and social dislocation, the Kuomintang, in part explicitly, in part implicitly, has sought to eradicate what little political opposition existed.

Unlike the European dictatorships, the Kuomintang is formally committed to a democratic form of Government after the war. But, meanwhile, it shares the totalitarian plan of keeping itself the sole legal party.

A number of minor parties, the National Socialists (not Nazi), the China Youth Party and the Social Democratic Party, all of which are as conservative as the Kuomintang, enjoy de facto existence, but are not permitted to organize or to publicize their views. The Chinese Communists are a special case. Though their activities are suppressed in areas controlled by the Kuomintang, they govern a special area in the northwest, formerly the Chinese Soviet Republic, now the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region. They also operate freely in nominally Japanese-occupied territory in north China, and in certain small regions in central China.

Through party organs, schools and a rigidly controlled press, Chinese youth are taught to accept Kuomintang doctrine, the San Min Chu I or Three People's Principles, without question, and to obey the Leader, Chiang Kai-shek. Like the totalitarian countries, China has a uniformed youth movement, the San Min Chu I Youth Corps, which has been responsible for much of the political repression. It engages in police work, raids bookshops suspected of containing subversive reading matter and carries on political spying.

Party Organs Important

Party organs are part of the institutional structure of the State. Governmental decisions are actually made by the Kuomintang's Central Executive Committee or by informal conferences of party leaders. The decision to order the Communist New Fourth Army out of central China, for example, was considered by the C. E. C. before being issued by the Ministry of War. All news dispatches sent from Chungking are censored by the Central Publicity Board, an organ of the Kuomintang, not of the Government.

Remodeled a few years after the October Revolution, the Kuomintang was organized after the Bolshevik pattern. Five-men cells lead up through a hierarchy of district, provincial and national headquarters (Tangpu) to the Tsungtsai or Leader, Chiang Kai-shek. Party solidarity is enhanced by a quota of songs, slogans, symbols and rituals, such as bowing three times to a picture of Sun Yat-sen and chanting responses.

Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Kuomintang, was a fervant democrat, and the Kuomintang and its leader are pledged to introduce democracy in the future. The present period is one of "political tutelage."

Thus far no one in Kuomintang China has, in the western sense, cast an independent vote, even in practice. Conservatives assert that China, with its low literacy level and its complicated local governmental system, is not ready for democracy and that war requires dictatorship. Liberals, pointing to the guerrilla areas in north China where the peasants elect their village chiefs, say that only a measure of democracy can rouse the people sufficiently to win the war. Democracy, they say, cannot be taught, but has to be learned through actual democratic experience.

A constitutional assembly, already postponed several times, was scheduled to convene last Nov. 12 to ratify a constitution and to start China on the road to Democracy. The fact that almost all of the delegates were appointed directly or indirectly by the Kuomintang aroused considerable opposition. In October the Government announced that the Assembly would be deferred once more.

Collection of Cliques

Four years of war have naturally been accompanied by important shifts of power within the Kuomintang. Like all so-called monolithic parties, the Kuomintang is a collection of cliques. Chiang Kai-shek mediates between them and seeks to maintain the balance of power. The character and composition of each clique cannot be sharply defined. The factions are always in a state of flux, and each of the major ones has groups within it and on its periphery.

At present the liberal minority within the Kuomintang, which seemed to be acquiring prestige at the outbreak of the war, has receded into the background. The potentially most powerful faction today is the Huangp'u (or Whampao), a militarist group named after Huangp'u Military Academy. Extremely powerful in the Army, this faction controls the up-and-coming San Min Chu I Youth Corps, a potent secret service headed by Tai Li (called China's Himmler by those who oppose him), and has a semi-alliance with some Kuomintang bureaucrats known as the Fuhsing or Rebirth Group. The chief weakness of the Huangp'u faction is that it is badly cleaved within itself. The two principal groups within the Huangp'u are said to be headed by Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, and Hu Tsung-nan, commander of Central troops in the northwest.

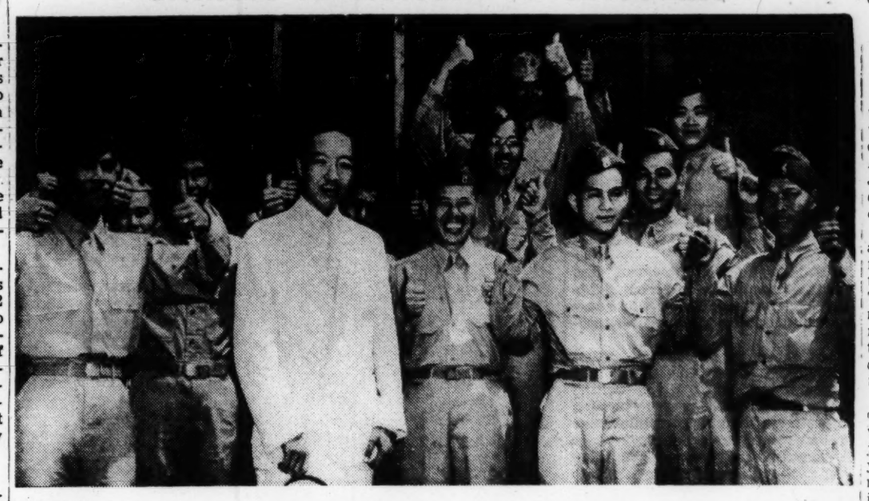
The other two major factions are the C. C. (named after its leaders, the two Chens, Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, and Chen Kuo-fu, Dean of the Central Political Academy), which has a strong hold on the Kuomintang Party machine and on the universities, and the Cheng Hsueh Hsi of Political Scholars, a group of bankers, industrialists and official careerists. The Cheng Hsueh Hsi appears to be slowly losing influence. Like the Huangp'u, the C. C. controls a secret service, the so-called Bureau of Investigation and Statistics, operated by Hsu En-chen, who won a reputation for himself before the war suppressing oppositionist activities. Most of the current instances of political repression can be traced to organs attached to the Huangp'u and C. C. cliques, and Ho Ying-chin and Chen Li-fu are regarded as the most militant anti-Communists.

'Inside the War'

War has brought numerous complications to the Chinese scene — stresses and strains which are vital to an understanding of the political situation in the "Middle Kingdom."

At Chungking, capital of Free China in the remote Province of Szechwan, Hugh Deane has watched these developments for the past year and a half. Returning to the United States, he writes a series of which the accompanying article is the fourth.

Chinese Americans to Celebrate



Wide World

A Get-Together at Fort Dix

Chinese-American soldiers at Fort Dix, N. Y., are shown with Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, Consul General of the Chinese Republic in New York, as they gave the traditional thumbs-up salute. The group will march in New York Chinatown Parade on July 7 to commemorate China's four years of successful resistance against Japanese aggression.

Chinatown Hails Coming Victory

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—There will be dancing in the streets of New York's Chinatown tonight as the City's 20,000 Chinese celebrate four years of resistance to Japanese armies in China.

"This year we are having a gala celebration—not a solemn one," said Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, Chinese Consul General, "because we feel that our victory is now in sight."

Chinese restaurants and laundries, curio shops and stores will be closed throughout the afternoon for the ceremonies starting at noon with a memorial service for the Chinese war victims. After the memorial service, the fun begins.

A parade will move through Chinatown's narrow and winding streets—a parade of floats, the traditional lion dances, Chinese dragon dancers and sword dancers, as well as women members of the New Life Movement, Chinese Boy and Girl Scouts, and thousands of ordinary citizens.

Up with the leaders will be Yuen Chong Chan, New York's No. 1 draftee, on leave from Fort Dix.

Late in the afternoon, there will be a review and mass meeting at Columbus Park, at which Mayor Fiorella H. La Guardia and other notables will speak. After that, it will be carnival time in Chinatown.

Nonbelligerency Plan

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 7 (AP)—Foreign Minister Alberto N. Guani said last night that Bolivia and El Salvador had agreed unconditionally to Uruguay's proposal that any American nation engaged in war with a non-American nation be considered a nonbelligerent. He said Brazil airmailed its adherence Saturday.

China War Enters Fifth Year; Decision Seems Still Far Off

By the Associated Press

The war in China goes into its fifth year today with a decision apparently no nearer than at any time since that sultry night of July 7, 1937, when the first shots across old Marco Polo Bridge, west of Peiping, signaled the start of Japan's effort to conquer her huge neighbor.

Since Napoleon, only two wars have reached the four-year mark, the 1861-1865 American war between the States, and 1914-1918. Both ended early in the fifth year. Indications are that the war in the Orient will outlast them.

The fourth year brought little change in the military stalemate that has persisted for nearly three years. The zone of Japanese occupation has extended a little here, contracted a little there. But the terrible cost in human lives and wealth has continued at an unchecked pace. Perhaps half a million more lives, many more billions of Japanese yen and Chinese yuan have been added during this year to the totals which make this one of the costliest and most tragic of all wars.

The year has been rich in political developments bearing on the China war, dragging it ever closer to the point where it may be merged into one great world conflict. The United States, pledged to all-out aid to Britain, is pledged also to aid China in increasing measure.

Incident Far From Closed

The year just closing opened with France and the Netherlands conquered and their Eastern empires laid open invitingly to Japanese penetration. That changed the whole Japanese outlook. The "China incident" became more than ever an embarrassment, a deterrent to more profitable adventures, and in Japan demands for its speedy "liquidation" rose to a steady clamor.

But the "incident" is far from liquidation, and Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek's armies, unconquered after a hundred battles lost, fight grimly on, keeping the greater part of Japan's military strength tied up in a profitless conflict.

The fourth year saw Japan establish its air force on bases in French Indo-China from which it could hammer at the Burma Road, one of China's main supply routes. Japan brought Thailand under its wing, and sought to draw the Netherlands East Indies into a "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere." When diplomacy failed, Japan withdrew with only thinly veiled threats that it would be back—perhaps with other weapons.

Japan joined the Berlin-Rome Axis in a treaty which in effect warned the United States that should America intervene in either the European or the Oriental war, America would be in both.

A sequel was a steady increase in United States aid to China, a loan of $50,000,000 and President Roosevelt's assurances that China, fighting the Far Eastern battle against aggression, would get still more help. American planes are promised and encouragement has been given American airmen to enlist under General Chiang's banners.

The outcome of the China war, thoughtful students agree, depends now almost entirely on the issue of the other great war. If Britain falls there is little chance that China can hold out much longer. If the United States is involved in one war it probably will be involved in both. If there is a victory, these observers believe, it will be the common victory of one or the other of the two world-wide aggregations of powers now taking shape.

The rate of the Japanese conquest in China has slowed from its early slashing pace to almost a standstill as the fifth year opens.

Bitter, Inconclusive Fighting

Along the broken battlelines that sprawl some 2,500 miles from the Mongolian frontier on the northwest to Kwangtung's subtropical coasts, recent months have seen some of the bitterest fighting of the war, although much of it was inconclusive. At least four campaigns have been in progress, each probably involving more men than the Battle of Greece.

The four theaters of war have been:

1. Shansi Province, where the Japanese have tried to drive an army of Chinese regulars and guerillas out of the Chungtiao Mountains to force crossings of the Yellow River on both sides of its great bend. They have not crossed the river; resistance in the Chungtiao Mountains continued.

2. In northwestern Hupeh Province, where the Japanese have attempted to destroy a Chinese concentration which menaces their hold on Ichang, useful as a base for the planes which raid Chungking, General Chiang's provisional Capital. Recently these Chinese were able to thrust artillery close enough to shell the Ichang airbase.

3. The coasts of Chekiang and Fukien Provinces, where Ningpo and Foochow were seized and held by the invaders.

4. Kwangtung Province, where Japanese landing parties periodically raid ports and communications centers on both sides of British Hong Kong.

Against their gains the Japanese have to set abandonment of southern Kwangsi, with Nanning. They explained they had no further use for this territory since their new bases in French Indo-China were much nearer the main target of their air assaults, the Burma Road.

Japan's Heavy Debt

CHUNKING, July 7 (AP)—H. H. Kung, Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, declared today that Japan's new debt, as a consequence of the four-year hostilities, was about four times larger than China's at the official rates of exchange.

Mr. Kung, in a statement commemorating the anniversary, said China had to depend on continued borrowing to meet 70 per cent of its war budget and up to the end of 1940 its internal loans totaled 4,750,000,000 Chinese dollars, about 254,600,000 U. S. dollars, compared with Japan's 17,670,000,000 yen, or about 4,173,654,000 U. S. dollars.

China's total national indebtedness at the end of 1940 was roughly 9,250,000,000 Chinese dollars, compared with Japan's 28,250,000,000 yen—more than three times China's burden.

Japan Prays

TOKYO, July 7 (AP)—The entire Japanese nation offered prayers today—the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the war in China—for the success of Japanese forces on the Continent.

Most solemn of the ceremonies were those held at the Meiji Shrine.

Lieut. Gen. Eiki Tojo, Minister of War, said in a statement that "despite the interference by third powers, the constructive work of Japan on the Continent is making steady headway with Japan reaching its goal step by step."

Besides discussing the victories of the Japanese forces in China, most of the Japanese press stressed what is called "the encirclement" policy of the United States and speculated on possible American entry into the war.

Anniversary Attack

SHANGHAI, July 7 (AP)—Chinese guerillas observed the fourth anniversary of the Japanese-Chinese war today by attacking the Shanghai-Hangchow railroad within the Shanghai city limits, dynamiting a large section of track.

As Shanghai has been under nominal Japanese occupation since early in the war, this guerilla foray was evidently designed as a gesture of contempt for the invaders, whose hold is tenuous even where apparently complete.

McNutt Urges Blocking Japan From Joining Axis War Lines

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, said today that America's stake in Asia was "far too real" to be abandoned "in order to appease the political machine which now happens to be in power in Tokyo."

His address, emphatic in serving notice that this country would resist any Japanese attempt to raise a military barrier between America and the Far East, was prepared for exercises of the Washington Chinese Colony in observance of the fourth anniversary of the outbreak of Sino-Japanese fighting.

Mr. McNutt warned that a German conquest of Russia might bring Japan into outright military collaboration with the Axis, and declared China and the United States must take action now to prevent the "unification of the totalitarian battlefront" across all Europe and Asia.

"The time has come to act," he said. "Events have clarified the issues. They have brought us into a new unit. China and America must each shoulder its fair share in putting down this 'old disorder' which seeks to subjugate the free people of the world."

War for Past Eight Years

The Indianan charged that American institutions and industries for eight years "have been the butt of a war waged against us by totalitarian powers."

"When any nation teams up as Japan has done with this Axis threat, it can hardly do so without expecting to shoulder the full consequences of its actions. That comment is more than a generality."

The former High Commissioner of the Philippines predicted ultimate Chinese victory—"a victory in which China will command the Orient."

Part of America's stake in the Orient are strategic materials essential to military preparedness, Mr. McNutt said. He listed tin from Malaya, tungsten from China for shells and armorplate, mica from India, rubber, quinine, silk for parachutes, manganese and chromium.

"We cannot sanely permit any other nation to monopolize and limit our use of these materials," he declared.

Just a Reef of Rocks

"Certainly we should not permit a reef of rocks from Kamchatka to Borneo to stand as a military and naval barrier between the United States and the continent of Asia," he said, referring to Japan and its string of possessions.

"In unfriendly hands such a barrier would block forever our trade and intercourse with China and the Dutch East Indies. We would write off for all time our claim of freedom of the seas and freedom of the air—resolve them unfavorably to America and to China."

Whether a German-dominated Russia might bring upon China an attack from the rear or the offer of one of "those deadly Nazi pacts of nonaggression," Mr. McNutt said he could not forecast.

"In either case Japan—now a distant temporizing partner of the Axis thuggery—might become an effective partner."

Mr. McNutt offered congratulations to China on its four-year struggle, commenting that "what started out to be a blitzkrieg has shown signs of becoming harakiri."

China has shown the world, he added, that resistance of a people cannot "be measured by counting its tanks and planes and guns."

Japan Rice Contract Short in Indo-China

SAIGON, French Indo-China, July 7 (AP)—Five months after the French Colonial Administration contracted for the export of 700,000 tons of rice to Japan, it was learned authoritatively today that Japan had obtained only 300,000 tons and that no more is available.

Japanese freighters arriving here recently to take on the grain have been forced to go to Bangkok to get it. In normal times, Indo-China exported 1,400,000 tons of rice a year. The reason for the current export shortage is not clear.

N. Y. State Official, Tammanyite Sentenced

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Charles H. Mullins, retired Assistant New York State Comptroller, and William Solomon, Tammany District Leader, were sentenced today to four to ten years each in prison on their conviction of accepting bribes in connection with the letting of State printing contracts during 1935-36-37.

Specifically, they were charged with accepting $28,000 from the Burland Printing Company for steering lucrative State contracts toward the firm.

Japan's High War Pay Blamed In Rise of Juvenile Offenses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Japan is grappling with one of the by-products of war—a rapid increase in juvenile delinquency—and Judge Suesaku Fujiwara, Chief of the Tokyo Juvenile Court, warns that some constructive way must be found out of this downward spiral.

Boys and girls in their 'teens are being brought into court for offenses ranging from petty thievery to blackmail and armed assault. The situation is growing worse month by month, Judge Fujiwara reports, and he urges strong action to prevent Japan from being saddled with a large criminal class for generations to come.

Responsibility for the situation can be laid at the doors of Japan's war industries. They have supplied jobs in ever greater numbers to young boys and girls who ordinarily would be in school, or working at home or in small shops. The war factories, however, pay comparatively large salaries with the result that the youth of Japan is finding itself with more and easier pocket money than ever before. Gambling, drinking, and bad companions have come hand in hand with the higher salary scales and many boys and girls have turned to crime, first as a sideline, and later as their main source of income.

Follows General Trend

"It is the case with every country that a war brings a high record of crime among young people," Judge Fujiwara observes, "and this tendency has been particularly noticeable in Japan in the last two years."

The Judge says that last year police handled 40,000 cases of juvenile crime in the four prefectures of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, and Saitama. Of these 9,000 were deemed sufficiently serious to be brought before the Juvenile Court by the procurator's office.

"One noteworthy feature about these offenses," Judge Fujiwara says, "is that they are becoming more serious in nature, so much so that unless some effective measures are taken to counter this, a grave condition of affairs will have to be faced by the next generation."

According to the statistics furnished by Judge Fujiwara, boys outnumber girls 50 to 1 in the number of those brought to the juvenile court. Most of them, he says, are factory workers. Large number of middle school students, equivalent to American high school grade, however, are among those apprehended and this group has been on the increase, he asserts.

Too Liberal Wages

Judge Fujiwara blames a "too liberal" wage policy in Japanese factories and declares that the lure of easy money has set many a Japanese youth on the road to crime in recent years. He urges parents to investigate their children's activities and to report any criminal tendencies to the Court which has had 19 years of experience in dealing with all types of juvenile crime.

Relatively high wages in Japanese war industry plants has given rise to a number of changes in the national life since the inception of the Sino-Japanese hostilities four years ago. Men who labored a lifetime without being able to lay any money aside have suddenly found themselves rich beyond their dreams. Travel has boomed and despite the ban on luxury goods, quantities of strange and useless articles have found their way to the homes of men who formerly were satisfied if they had three scanty meals a day.

One laborer ordered a set of living-room furniture which took up so much space that he was literally unable to get it all in his home. He left several of the pieces in the roadway and sat inside comfortably in an easy chair, explaining that that had been his life-long ambition which had at last been fulfilled.

Such foibles are harmless in the main, but the question of juvenile crime is one that has been of increasing concern to thinking Japanese.

Women Shocking Grain In Nebraska Fields

KEARNEY, Neb., July 7 (AP)—Women are shocking grain in many Buffalo County fields because of a shortage of harvest hands, County Agricultural Agent Howard Peterson reported July 5.

The shortage has been attributed to the draft and to the fact many men have left Nebraska to take defense jobs.

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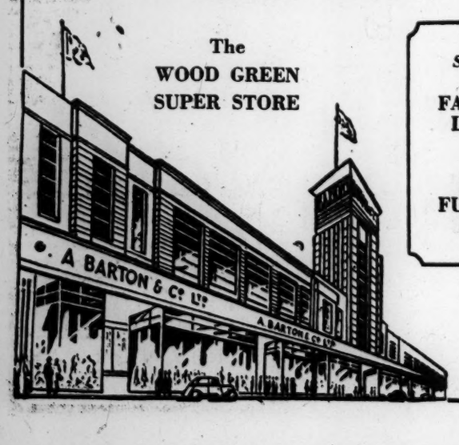

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Allies Still 'Holding Back' in Syria

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
(Accredited to the British Middle East Command)

DAMASCUS, Syria, July 7—After more than a thousand miles of traveling over three sectors of the Syrian battlefront your correspondent finds that Allied intentions to take the country as peaceably as possible still dictate the strategy of the campaign.

This has required some expert maneuvering, for the British have had first to place themselves in a favorable position from which to negotiate with the Vichy forces, and yet at the same time they have had to retain the military upper hand. If peaceful advance failed, the British have been ready at each turn to apply force.

[The Associated Press reported from Ankara, Turkey, today that Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner in Syria and Lebanon, had rejected new terms of surrender offered him by the British. The terms were said to have provided that the French defense forces be given a choice of returning to France or joining Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Free French troops.]

The central front would have been cracked long ago. Even though the most tried and trained men of the Foreign Legion—many with 15 years of service in this famous army behind them—are standing across Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson's salient north of Merdjayoum, a determined attack by the forces at Britain's disposal would have effectively broken their ranks.

Stubborn Resistance

They are proving the most stubborn resisters the Allied army has had to tackle in the Syrian campaign. Lizard-like they cover the rocky slopes and true to their reputation fight back determinedly against every onslaught. British patrols encounter their forward lines during the night, and such brushes under the cover of darkness represent the principal activity hereabouts for the moment.

They are being found even more difficult to dislodge because of the tantalizing "hit and hide" methods of the Vichy artillery to the rear. Moved from cave to cave or from pit to pit, these guns are dragged out every two or three hours to fire 20 rapid rounds and hidden again before British 25-pounders find them or get the range on them. Though they've not been able to locate the British position by this hurried and inaccurate technique, they have considerable nuisance value when concentrated on road junctions and stretches of Allied communications which are carefully surveyed and remembered by the retreating Vichy gunners.

Nevertheless, the blitz tactics which the Middle East Allies demonstrated in their drive on Bengasi would amply cope with such opposition.

Palmyra's capture marked the only important event on the Syrian front in a fortnight.

Blitz Method Shunned

Demir Kapou, a village near the Turkish frontier about 250 miles east of Aleppo—a major French base—has been captured by Indian troops driving along the northern penetration route.

One heavy tank could have "blitzed" this desert fortress, yet tactics which allowed for the least number of casualties were adopted.

I have been warned today against trying to cut across from Damascus toward Palmyra because of Vichy elements still patrolling the route. One armored column could wipe out these patrols in a few hours.

Swinging on a hinge located on the coast south of the Damur River, Allied attacking units are steadily nudging Vichy lines northward from Djezzine and Nebek. Local successes, insignificant in themselves, are accruing with a minimum loss of life until the Allies are ready to strike in earnest.

It is significant, however, that in this coastal sector recent fighting has seen the three war services functioning in close co-operation.

At one a. m. this morning Australian infantry waded knee-deep through the Damur River. Behind them their artillery reverberated from more than 60 guns above the river's precipitous banks.

The British Navy at the same time lobbed tons of explosives into the Vichy advance lines north of the river.

Ecuador Blames Peru in Fight; Peru Insists Ecuador Began It

LIMA, Peru, July 7 (AP)—Peru officially blamed Ecuador today for a week end outbreak of border fighting in which the Foreign Office declared Ecuadorean troops were repulsed in simultaneous attacks against Peruvian outposts.

The Foreign Office reported Peruvian military authorities "have taken adequate steps to safeguard our territorial integrity."

It declared that Ecuadorean troops struck simultaneously at Peruvian posts at Aguas Verdes, La Palma, Le Chugal and Tenam but were driven back with 16 killed and many others wounded to Peruvian casualties of one killed and three wounded.

After a lengthy extraordinary session of the Cabinet it was announced that the Peruvian Minister to Quito had been instructed to "protest energetically against Ecuadorean aggression along the boundary."

One Peruvian source declared Ecuador was straining the border incident intentionally as part of a plan to drag Peru once again through mediation which previously failed to bring a settlement of the disputed frontier.

QUITO, Ecuador, July 7 (AP)—Ecuador charged Peru with political and military aggression today following a week end of bombing raids and border fighting growing out of a century-old frontier dispute.

Gathering crowds paraded the capital streets, waved Ecuadorean flags and chorused their national anthem in front of a statue of Simon Bolivar, South American Liberator, as their Government ordered the Army to hold the southern frontier.

Steadily mounting reports from the south told of two days of sporadic garrison battles, artillery shelling of frontier towns by Peruvian troops, and Peruvian bomb raids on Ecuador's military outposts.

After a hurried session of President Arroyo del Rio's Cabinet last night, the Ministry of Defense issued a communiqué blaming the outbreak on a penetration of Ecuadorean territory by Peruvian soldiers and civilians, and declaring:

"This action of the Peruvian armed forces, due to the form in which it has been carried out, can not have a merely accidental nature but constitutes an aggression of political character and an attack prepared from the military viewpoint."

Present at the meeting of Ecuadorean Government officials were diplomatic representatives of the United States, Brazil and Argentine. These countries earlier this year indicated they would be willing to help in arbitrating a settlement of the border dispute which dates back to vague frontier mapping early in the nineteenth century.

There have been outbreaks before over the rival claims to the disputed territory — 2,800 square miles of upper Amazon jungleland—with garrison fights periodically through the past few years. Several times mediation efforts have failed.

The Ecuadorean communique said fighting broke out Saturday at 10 a. m. when Peruvian forces crossed the frontier and fired with machine guns at an Ecuadorean patrol.

The fighting, the communique said, spread quickly to the little frontier villages of Huaquillas, Chacras, Balzalito, Guabillo, Carbon and Quebrada Seca, continued until 4:50 p. m., then was resumed at midday yesterday. Several Ecuadorean casualties were acknowledged.

In the fighting yesterday, Peruvian artillery shelled frontier positions, and four Peruvian planes bombed Balzalito, Guabillo and Chacras, where a church, military barracks and dwelling were destroyed, the communique said. It added:

"On the entire front the Ecuadorean forces maintain their positions. The Government has taken measures counselled by the circumstances and will follow them with the firmness which patriotism demands. The Army of Ecuador will fulfill its duty."

Churchill: What Peace Role?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—While British confidence in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's war leadership is unbounded, some groups in Britain question if he would be as effective in the postwar task of peacemaking. This was disclosed by Prof. Allan Nevins of Columbia University who has just returned here from lecturing at British universities.

"Everyone regards Winston Churchill as a superb chief for the conduct of the war," Professor Nevins said. "Numerous persons told me, however, that they did not believe him equal to the tasks of peacemaking.

"On the occasion of his great speeches, the whole British population collects about the radio, and their patriotism and determination rise with the swell of his eloquence. Other national leaders, such as Sir John Anderson and Lord Woolton, also command confidence, while even Lord Beaverbrook's enemies admit his splendid showing with the air force."

The British people, Professor Nevins reported, are extremely anxious to know more of American thought and the general American position.

"The British," he said, "feel they are matching the proudest feats of their ancestors who overthrew the Napoleonic tyranny, and this sentiment inspires them to fierce exertions."

Equally notable, he observed, and quite in harmony with Britain's grim determination, was the absence of any special bitterness toward the enemy.

Circulating Air Used to Cure Hay

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—One of the most promising of the new developments in curing hay involves forced circulation of air through hay in the mow. This method, developed in Tennessee, is gradually spreading into Ohio, reports G. R. Shier, extension farm building specialist at Ohio State University.

Mr. Shier says four or five hours of sunshine as the hay lays in the swath will do 80 per cent of the curing. After that the hay is hauled to the barn and stored over special ventilation flues through which air is forced to finish the curing.

National Model Plane Competition Won by New York City Expert

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP)—Henry Struck, of New York City, who builds model airplanes for a wind tunnel test company, was awarded the championship trophy in the National Model Airplane Competition on July 5.

Victory in the Open Division of the flying scale event assured him the title after he had placed second in the indoor cabin event and had compiled minor points in other events.

It was his 10th year of competition and the fourth straight he has gone to the finals. He is employed by a model testing firm at Old Lyme, Conn.

The Junior Aviation League of Boston, Mass., won the team championship. Second was the Kresge Aero Club of Newark, N. J., third was the Detroit, Mich., Academy of Model Aeronautics Chapter and fourth, the New Haven, Conn., Skyrockets team.

Ray Beaumont of Philadelphia, and Stanley Stanwick of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., tied for second in the individual championship race. W. A. Gibson of Hamilton, Ohio, was fourth.

Winners of the July 5 competition were:

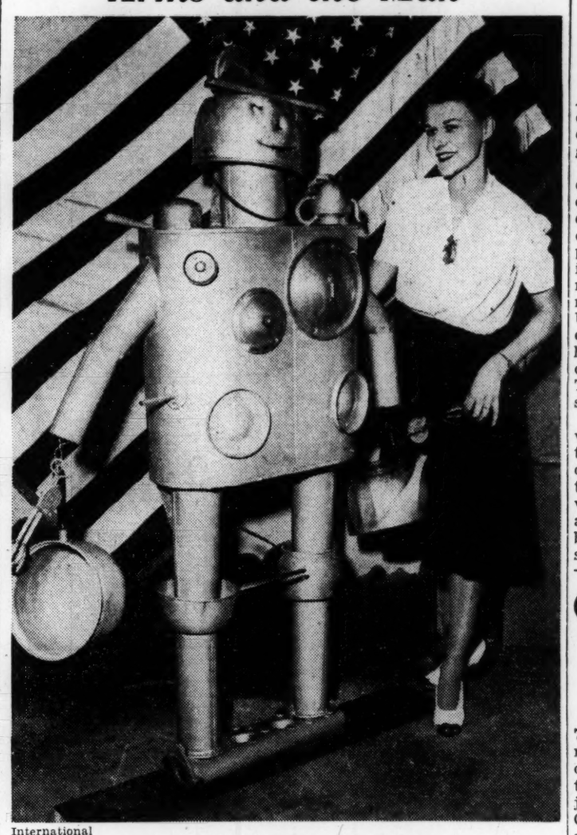
Class C Gas Event—Open Division, Sol Taibi, New York; Senior Division, Walter Brandle, Newark, N. J.; Junior Division, Jerry Brofman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Radio Control Event—N. E. Walker, Portland, Ore.

International Moffett Finals—Ray Beaumont, Philadelphia.

Flying Scale Event—Open Division, Henry Struck, Jackson Heights, N. Y. C., Senior Division, Walter S. Eggert, Philadelphia; Junior Division, Paul B. MacCready Jr., New Haven, Conn.

'Arms and the Man'



International

'He's' Made of Pots and Pans

Eugenia Neff admires this aluminum man built by Clifton Post, American Legion, to publicize the aluminum collection drive in Cleveland, Ohio.

Old Aluminum 82 P. C. Usable For Defense, It Is Estimated

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—Three-fourths or more of the aluminum kitchenware housewives donate to the Federal Government can be used in defense production, Robert E. McConnell, chief of the Conservation Division of the Office of Production Management, estimated today.

While it will be up to the Army and Navy to determine finally, through specifications for defense orders, just what portion of these imports can be embodied in specific defense items, OPM aluminum experts said that in their opinion, the aluminum scrap can be used for aircraft construction, shell fuse parts, tank parts, portable military equipment parts and equipment carried by the individual soldier.

British collections of similar household aluminum scrap resulted in the use of as much as 95 per cent of the aluminum contained therein, Mr. McConnell said, and although he estimated that the American scraps would be found to run somewhat lower in the content of aluminum usable for defense he was confident that it very likely would reach as high as 82 per cent.

Aluminum technical experts in the OPM said they expected two main classes of aluminum to be turned in by housewives:

What Utensils Are Made of

1. Wrought aluminumware, made from sheet aluminum, mostly of a "3S" alloy, containing 1¼ per cent manganese, with some of "2S" alloy—pure commercial aluminum.

2. Cast aluminumware, consisting mostly of an alloy containing 5 per cent silicon, but with some other alloys occurring.

At the smelters, the two types will be melted down separately. Then the metal will be analyzed to see just what quality it is.

Collections of all the aluminumware which housewives can spare will be made in a house-to-house canvass, July 21 to 30, in which the American Legion, the Boy Scouts of America and many other organizations will participate. Housewives are especially urged not to donate their pots and pans before July 21.

The collection campaign is under the joint supervision of William S. Knudsen, OPM Director General, and Mayor La Guardia, of New York, Director, Office of Civilian Defense.

Mayor La Guardia is asking governors and mayors of larger cities to see that committees are set up in every community in the country to make a house-to-house canvass and gather up all used or discarded aluminumware housewives can spare without making replacements.

Under OCD direction the aluminum collected will be deposited in public bins in prominent locations—such as on city hall or courthouse steps. The OPM handles the aluminum from that point on.

Handling of Collections

Mr. McConnell outlined the following procedure covering disposition.

Local committees will add a disposition division to the organization already suggested by Director La Guardia for the collection.

The local committee chairman will be responsible for arranging a police guard for aluminum once it has been centrally deposited.

The local committee chairman is also responsible for keeping a record of the gross weight of the aluminum collected, and the net weight of the aluminum shipped to the smelters, but, of course, he may delegate those duties to the Disposition Division or any other individual or group he may designate.

A statement of these weights will be sent by the local committee chairman to Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Room 5525, Social Security Building, Washington, D. C.

When the aluminum is collected, the local committee chairman, through his disposition division, if he wishes, will offer the aluminum for sale directly to a smelter having a defense preference rating, from a list furnished committee chairmen through governors of states and mayors of large cities.

The smelter, upon being notified by the chairman of a local committee, will contact one or more waste material dealers in the vicinity, or in the nearest community having recognized waste dealers, requesting them to accept the materials delivered to them by the local committee.

On Way to Smelters

After accepting the collected aluminum from the committee, the designated waste dealer will prepare the scrap under National Association of Waste Material Dealers specifications, and arrange for shipment to the smelter.

Mr. McConnell said that where no waste material dealer is located in or near a local community, local committee chairmen request state transportation subcommittee chairmen to assist in furnishing transportation if not arranged for by the purchasing smelter or designated dealer.

Waste material dealers at a recent special meeting in Washington agreed not to make any profit out of the donated aluminum. They said they would offer their services and their facilities without cost. However, they will be reimbursed for actual labor or other expense in handling, part of that reimbursement coming from sale of rejections thrown out during the sorting at dealers' yards. These rejections become the dealer's property, but it is understood he will deduct their value from his cost item.

Soft Coal Tieup Is Averted

By the Associated Press

As stoppage in soft coal production was averted by the signing of an agreement by the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Mine Workers and southern soft coal operators, another immediate strike threat vanished when the American Federation of Labor Chemical Workers Union agreed to shelve an order for its members to walk out of the Western Cartridge Company's Alton, Ill., plant.

The union and the company accepted a Defense Mediation Board ruling that they negotiate, meanwhile continuing work on $8,468,000 worth of Government contracts.

At stake was the union's demands for recognition as the bargaining agent for the smokeless powder division's 550 employees, an increase in the minimum wage rate from 60 to 85 cents an hour, adjustments in the higher wage brackets and a union shop.

Leavenworth, Kan. — Federal penitentiary factories making shoes and brushes for the Army were shut down today as prison officials investigated a strike by 1,100 convict workers.

The work stoppage, begun last Thursday by prisoners demanding increased pay, double time for overtime, additional good behavior time to apply on sentences and protesting a work week increase from 39 to 44 hours, also affected printing, clothing and furniture plants. Only the brush and shoe factories, however, were working on Army orders. Amount of the orders was not disclosed.

Cleveland — The Communist issue came to the front today while more than 300 delegates assembled for the opening of the C. I. O. National Maritime Union's third biennial convention.

A report prepared by President Joseph Curran and other officers says ship owners inspired charges that the union is Communist-dominated and that it is attempting to sabotage national defense through unwarranted strikes.

Delegates are here from ports on the East and Gulf Coasts, the Great Lakes and inland waterways as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

Educators Stress New World Amity

By Millicent Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 7—An international conference on education opened yesterday on the campus of the University of Michigan.

The New Education Fellowship, once a world-wide organization of educators, opened its eighth world conference with vigorous emphasis on Latin-American relations and plans for a week of lecture seminars, study groups, and general meetings, addressed by a list of noted educators from Canada, the United States, and all Latin-American republics. Over 1,000 delegates have registered, including 85 Canadians and 75 Latin Americans. Twenty-two countries are represented in all.

"We wondered at first whether we should attempt to hold an international conference in the midst of the terrible struggle in which the world is now engaged. Then we all agreed that we could not afford to wait," Carleton Washburne said, greeting the opening session in behalf of the Progressive Education Association, the United States section of the fellowship.

President Alexander Ruthven of the University of Michigan welcomed the delegates, and received from the Canadian delegation in formal presentation, assisted by a Highland guard, a huge Union Jack. Other speeches of welcome were given by John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, and Harold Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia University, liaison officer between the Progressive Education Association and the New Education Fellowship.

Federal Duties Described

Alternating with the welcoming speeches were replies from Canada, represented by John G. Althouse, of the University of Toronto, and three Latin-American countries, represented by Gustavo Adolfo Otero, former Minister of Education, Bolivia; Luis Sanchez Ponton, Minister of Education, Mexico, and A. Nieto Caballero, Gimnasio Moderno, Bogota, Colombia.

Dr. Studebaker described the services of the Office of Education in providing information about education in Latin American countries. In addition to a series of studies and reports, the Office now is about to prepare teaching aids and to further exchange of professors, students, and teachers, between the United States and her neighbors to the south, he said.

In the absence of Laurin Zilliacus, of Finland, International President of the New Education Fellowship, who was originally scheduled to speak at this meeting, Dr. Rugg read a cable just received from Dr. Zilliacus, saying he was leaving for the front and sending greetings and this message to the delegates:

"Only a militant democracy can save us."

Three Concepts Fundamental

William H. Kilpatrick, Teachers' College, Columbia University, addressing the conference in place of Dr. Zilliacus, called for the cultivation of "intimate and friendly relationships on an ever widening scale with the school people of all our countries."

Citing three social-moral concepts as fundamental, Dr. Kilpatrick urged that the schools make a beginning in building friendly relations among the countries of the Western Hemisphere by emphasizing them. These are: (1) Regard for others, (2) Justice as the ethically equal treatment of all, and (3) The acceptance of responsibility for the common good.

As one step in carrying these out in the schools of the United States, American history must be re-taught in ways that will make young people of the United States see mistakes that have been made, "mistakes that have caused some of your people to mistrust us," Dr. Kilpatrick told the Latin Americans present. "We must in our schools so repudiate such ways that no one among us will ever be willing to contemplate the like again, so repudiate them that all of you can see and feel that nothing of the sort now has any hold with us," he said.

Several of the speakers, including Dr. Washburne, spoke in Spanish, Dr. Washburne speaking afterward more briefly in English. Ear phones in the seats held by the Latin American delegates, provided access to simultaneous translation of English into Spanish, while an interpreter on the platform summed up in English the Spanish speeches.

International Flavor

In spite of a darkened Europe, with twilight spreading over many other parts of the world, this conference has a vigorous international flavor. Meeting on the walks between college buildings are men and women, refugee scholars, who have many times met at other world conferences of this organization. Calais, Montreau, Heidelberg, Locarno, Elsinore, Nice, and Cheltenham are recalled as noted educators greet one another to add Ann Arbor to the list. Fifty-two nations used to meet in days past, they remind one another, and nearly 2,000 delegates. There were also the regional conferences held in Norway, South Africa, the British Isles, Japan, Mexico City, India, New Zealand and Australia, Netherlands, and Hawaii.

But you see faces here that speak of these countries, many of them refugees, to be sure, but active at earlier meetings of this same organization.

Here, however, is the new note—a new world note. For here are the Latin Americas in greater numbers than at previous conferences, 75 of them from 20 South and Central American Republics, most of them distinguished educators in their own lands. In addition to the delegates, too, are special groups like the Theater of the Arts Ballet of Mexico, which entertained the conference last night with a series of interpretative dance scenes in the Mexican manner.

The conference is indebted to several funds and foundations as well as to interested individuals for the means to make these Latin American delegations possible, according to Frederick Redefer, Director of the Progressive Education Association and one of the prime organizers of the conference.

Christian Endeavor of World To Honor Minnesota Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7—An army of delegates, approximately 6,000 strong, is converging on Atlantic City on the opening of the sixtieth anniversary rainbow jubilee convention of International Christian Endeavor tomorrow, when Gov. Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota, will be honored with the International Youths' Distinguished Service Citation.

The Minnesota Chief Executive is the youngest Governor in the country. He was keynote speaker at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia last summer and is a close friend of Wendell L. Willkie. Mr. Stassen is a Baptist.

Advance interest in the convention proceedings has been stirred regarding the eyewitness speakers Thursday night, when Dr. Herbert Gezork, a native of Germany and formerly leader of Baptist youth and the German Christian Youth Movement who now is a teacher and lecturer at Andover-Newton Theological Seminary, will describe "what happened there."

Joy Homer, youngest daughter of Louise Homer, singer, and Sidney Homer, composer, will tell of experiences in traveling through China under fire and that vast country's hopes for the future.

The Rev. Vere W. Abbey, of India, will speak at next Sunday afternoon's meeting. He is General Secretary of Christian Endeavor in India, Burma and Ceylon and made possible the merger of Epworth Leagues and Christian Endeavor in an important ecumenical action in India.

Theme of the convention is "Always — for Christ and the Church."

Starting tomorrow, the convention will continue through Sunday. The junior section also will hold meetings at headquarters in the Hotel Dennis. The main sessions will be in Municipal Auditorium.

It will be the first conclave of the organization here since 1911, when the slogan was "a saloonless nation by 1920."

The New Jersey Christian Endeavor Union will act as host to the delegates from the 48 States, Hawaii and Canada.

The convention coincides with the sixtieth anniversary of the Christian Endeavor.

In connection with the prophetic slogan of the 1911 convention, at a meeting here recently, George W. Eads, of St. Louis, Mo., told the National Beer Wholesalers Association of America that dry forces were using local option in the same way that resulted in prohibition. Mr. Eads, who has made a specialty of the local option question from the brewer's viewpoint, said that a concentrated local option drive was under way in Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Pennsylvania and Illinois. In Pennsylvania alone, 400 local option elections were held last year, and 200 were held recently in Illinois, he said.

Coal Strike Threat Passes As Southern Operators Sign

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—One major source of worry for directors of the defense effort—the threat of another work stoppage in the soft coal industry—was out of the way today.

The Congress of Industriay Organizations United Mine Workers and operators of Southern mines signed yesterday a two year contract, arrived at after four months of negotiations. The agreement was reached less than 48 hours before a scheduled cessation of production by the miners.

The contract, essentially the same as one previously signed by Northern mine owners, provides for a $7 basic daily wage, thus eliminating a 40 cents a day wage differential enjoyed by the Southerners in a contract which expired April 1. Under the old contract they paid $5.60 and the Northern operators $6.

Covered in the agreement are mines in southen West Viginia, Virginia, eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. The U. M. W. had threatened to refuse to work, beginning tomorrow, unless these signed.

Soft coal mines reopened in May, after an April shutdown, with Northern workers receiving $7 a day and those in the South $6.60. The new contract, however, is retroactive to April 1 and the Southern miners will receive 40 cents extra for every day worked since then.

The agreement also increases by 11 cents a ton the pay the hand-loading of coal, making the scale range from 81½ cents a ton in Kentucky's big Sandy-Elkhorn field to 68.2 cents in West Virginia's Logan mines.

It provides for setting up means to relieve coal companies which have "financial hardship" caused by paying for "reject coal." The contract originally discussed would have outlawed the reject system, under which operators do not pay tonnage rates for coal high in slate content.

The agreement also contains a clause which would prevent any move to equalize working time in cases where some mines with heavy orders would be able to operate more days per month than others in the field.

Like the contract with the Northern mines, it sets up a seven-hour day and 35-hour week, annual 10-day vacatoins and $20 vacation pay.

Mainly because of the union demand for elimination of the pay differential, the Southern operators walked out of a joint conference in New York in April. Subsequently the Northern operators signed a separate contract.

U. S. Youth Demands a Just Peace As the Price of Any Future Wars

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 7 (AP)—Spokesmen for "youth" told the closing session of the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs July 5 that while it was willing to fight a new war, victory must bring a just and thoughtful peace.

Lt. L. H. Watson, 1941 graduate of the United States Military Academy and now stationed at Camp Polk, La., declared that "we want to be assured that this is a fight for a better world, and we will not be so assured until we see constructive work aimed in that direction."

Lieutenant Watson, Alan P Grimes of Staten Island, N. Y., who graduated with honors in political science at the University of North Carolina, and Miss Sara J. Brand of Cincinnati, Ohio, magna cum laude graduate in political science from Mt. Holyoke College, who has just completed a special course at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, had the final word on the institute program as chosen spokesmen for a group of representatives of 20 leading colleges in the East, South and Middle West.

H. Duncan Hall, former Director of the League of Nations radiocasting service and now teaching at Harvard University, agreed with the spokesmen that the English speaking Nations of the world must form a closer union now in order to be ready for the task of reconstruction in the event of a Nazi collapse, which he predicted might come with surprising suddenness.

E. C. Suor, a West Point graduate, presided at the Youth symposium. Those appearing on the panel included Mitchell J. Cooper of the University of Pennsylvania, Miss Margaret Preston of Sweet Briar, and Nian-Tzu Wang, a graduate of the China Institute of America.

Paper Plant Sold By Minnesotans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—With conditions in Finland continuing uncertain, the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company has sold its huge plant in Finland, the Insulite Company of Finland, it is announced here.

The plant was sold to a Finnish corporation according to R. H. M. Robinson, President of the Minnesota concern. The price paid was not revealed.

The Insulite plant in Finland, recently built, is one of the largest of its kind in the world. It is located at Kymi, six miles inland from the Gulf of Finland and within a few miles of the new border set up after the first Russo-Finnish war.

Names of 3 Marines Fill 'Safe' Group

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The Navy announced July 5 that the last three of a group of 11 Marines, who were missing after the torpedoing of the ship which was carrying them to London, had been reported safe.

The names of the three were disclosed for the first time. All privates, they were listed as Taylor G. Collo maf Summerland, Miss.; Shelby O. Jones, Franklinton, La., and Herman W. Trail, Twila, Ky.

Eight of the 11 previously were reported picked up and delivered safely to land. What land, whether England or some north Atlantic island, was not disclosed by the Navy. The three missing men, however were not reported on at all until Saturday, and even then the Navy said no more than that they "are now safe."

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By Centurion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whether a civilian wants his country involved in a war or no does not necessarily afford clear indication of how he will conduct himself, being in it.

To the soldier, of course, war may come as a welcome relief to the monotonous exercises of peace time, so that he girds himself for the task with a certain grim satisfaction. He may not believe in the value of war very much, but on the other hand, he is a member of a profession that regards the subject as a science and he knows that the many theories he has studied will have to be tested sooner or later. Therefore, he has little doubt that he will give a good account of himself as befits a soldier and a patriot.

But with the civilian it is different. When war breaks out, he knows he is bound to see much that he has striven for in the way of improvement, both in production methods and the social condition of the workers swept ruthlessly away. Increasing costs are going to bring about a lower standard of living, transportation and other facilities will be greatly restricted, the younger and more promising members of the staff will be called up for military service, and profit will be taxed almost to vanishing point. He will not have the satisfaction of wearing a military uniform and no one will acclaim him as the saviour of his country.

Civilians in Front Line

That is how the civilian's outlook may normally be summed up, but today it is different.

Today in England the civilian finds himself in the line with the soldier, and shocked though he may be at what he would normally consider an outrage, he nevertheless feels that in this "total war" his status as a patriotic citizen has taken on a much more imposing aspect than in the past. He no longer plays the part of the timid and shrinking noncombatant, but accepts the new call that is being made upon him without hesitation, and even with a certain amount of pride. He sees the menace to the free institutions and to all the traditions and customs and societies for which he has striven and he realizes that he can and must play his part in their defense.

His value to his country lies not in any latent military zeal that he may possess because of his lack of training; but that he should prove his ability to carry on with his own job and maintain his equilibrium in circumstances of more than ordinary difficulty is of the utmost importance. The civilian in Britain today is well aware of all this. He knows that in times of peace the wheels of industry are highly lubricated, and everything conceivable is done to facilitate and expedite the normal processes of trade involved in the production and interchange of commodities; but that in time of war innumerable obstacles begin to appear and the resulting friction may cause the wheels to rotate very stiffly, if not to stop altogether. Transportation, too, is of vital importance to the whole community and nothing which is not absolutely necessary to the well-being of the nation as a whole should be allowed to slow down the wheels.

This applies also to cultural activities such as music, art, drama and literature which give employment to a great many, and which to some people are as necessary as the air they breathe. All these things are the veritable life blood of the nation and while the heart of the nation may, in time of war, be the principal concern of the Army, the circulation of the blood and the free exercise of its normal functions is very much the concern of the civilian. It is, therefore, a matter of great interest and importance to observe the conduct of the civilian and to see how he is shouldering these opportunities of maintaining the national services under the severe strain of total war.

Cause a Vital One

"All our crowds have been proud of being under fire of the enemy," said the Prime Minister of Great Britain in a recent radiocast, "old men, little children, the crippled, the veterans of former wars, aged women, and the ordinary hard-pressed citizen or subject of the King, as he likes to call himself, the sturdy workman who swings a hammer or loads a ship, the skillful craftsmen, the members of every kind of A. R. P. service, are proud to feel that they stand in the line together with our fighting men when one of the greatest causes is being fought out—and fought out it will be, to the end."

We naturally inquire then why are all these civilian types and many more besides "proud" of being brought into the arena of warfare, from which normally they would shrink.

Partly no doubt it arises from an almost religious conviction that the cause for which their country contends is one in which every citizen has a vital stake. The British Empire, they feel, is not the arbitrary dictate of a single individual. It has grown, or evolved itself out of the common sense and the good nature of the English people, who have always preferred committees to dictators, elections to street fighting, and well-regulated debate to revolutionary tribunals.

They know that they could never accept the alternatives which defeat would impose upon them, and therefore given the leadership which the circumstances demand, they have as Mr. Churchill says, shown a certain pride in the measure of the self-surrender that they have been called upon to make for their country's sake. Doubtless the same phenomenon would appear in all countries where democratic institutions have come to be regarded as the only true way of life.

Christian Model Accepted

It may be true to say that the British people are not religious in the ordinary accepted sense, but it certainly is true that there never has been an age in which more people were struggling, with varying success, to live up to the highest ideals that are in them, and to try and better the conditions of the people among whom they live.

Many of these people hardly think of themselves as Christian, and yet they have accepted the Christian character as their model, because in the long run it is the only model that defines and sustains to the full the democratic ideal of life.

How then are the British people in all the different walks of life, re-acting to the stress and strain of total warfare brought right up to their very hearthstones?

An unexpectedly fitting answer may be found in the words of a cockney charwoman who when asked if the people in her neighbodhood, which had been severely bombed, had been upset by it, replied, "Oh, no, they took it all in good part." But of course the Englishman does not like being bombed; who would? He just feels that his material well-being must now be subordinated to higher considerations—and he tries to make the best of it.

Every now and then one or other of the civilian activities which happens to be more in the public eye than some that are less conspicuous is commended by one of the prominent statesmen or some distinguished writer. For instance, Mr. Churchill, quoting from a letter that he had received, said of the London policemen, "What gentlemen they are!" Mr. Menzies, the Australian Premier, was loud in his praise of the taxi driver, and paid a memorable tribute to the women of England in wartime.

The Christian Science Monitor, in the series to which this article is an introduction, has gathered together a group of writers to take typical civilian occupations and to show in each case the part that civilians are playing in maintaining these activities.

'In Britain Today'

This is a series that is different.

It is the story of the housewife, the cabdriver, and the shopgirl in a country where home is on the battlefront.

The broad scene is surveyed today in the first of 12 articles by Centurion, well known to Monitor readers for his thoughtful essays on the Editorial Page. The individual stories of the people of Britain will then follow.

Hands Across the Border

Wide World

At Opening of Toronto Exhibit

H. P. Redden of Springfield, Mass., National Vice-Commander of the American Legion, prepares a "hot dog" for Col. C. E. Reynolds (left), President of the Canadian Corps Association, as they officially opened the Hall of Hospitality at Exhibition Park in Toronto, on America's Independence Day, July 4.

Britain Seen Able to Win War; Legion Ends Toronto Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 7—For the last three days of last week Toronto was under two flags following the "good will invasion" of Toronto by about 50,000 American Legionnaires, ambassadors from all parts of the United States. They were entertained by the survivors of the Old Canadian Corps of 1914-18. For the first time Independence Day was celebrated by United States veterans on Canadian soil.

Festivities began Friday morning with the flag-raising ceremony at Exhibition Park, followed by a reception of American members of the Canadian Active Service Force, and official opening of the "Hall of Hospitality," namely, the International Building at the Canadian National Exhibition. The civic reception at the City Hall was followed by a service at the Cenotaph, and from then on was something new going on all the time.

The three days' activities included public receptions, parades, sports meets, band concerts, song fiestas, street-dancing, fireworks displays, variety shows, unit reunions, and drumhead service.

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP)—Milo J. Warner, National Commander of the American Legion, declared last night that Britain still can win the war if given enough assistance from the United States.

In an address prepared for delivery to the Dominion of Canada by radio, Werner reminded his listeners that the Legion favored any means necessary to get war supplies to the British Isles. Then he added:

"If we in the American Legion, who have no purpose but the best interests of our own country, and who are just as realistic in our own national interest as anybody, have taken a leading part in urging the employment of whatever measures may be necessary to really make our aid to Great Britain effective, we have done so in the belief that along the lines indicated lies the greatest safety of the United States.

"I would be deceiving our friends in Canada if I said anything else. We in the Legion do not regard the United States as a savior of the world. We are concerned about saving the United States of America, and, therefore, of saving all of America, from a force of ruthlessness, destruction and enslavement which has been turned loose in the world.

"The strongest power now actively opposing that ruthlessness is the force of Great Britain, her dominions and territories. If we permit the power of Britain to succumb to German aggression, we lose a great part of the natural advantage that comes to us from having the Atlantic Ocean between us and the rampant ravager."

Mr. Warner's address marked the closing of a three-day goodwill tour of Legionnaires to Toronto and other parts of Canada, a tour which he said was a demonstration of "the solidarity between the democracies."

Chinese Puzzle Confronts Chicago Draft Board

CHICAGO (AP)—Lee Hung Sheun presented Draft Board officials with a Chinese puzzle when he appeared to register for selective service, but the solution was so-o-o simple.

Sheun speaks no English so there was much futile waving of arms, sign language, and pidgin English. An interpreter only confused things further.

As a last resort, an official inquired, through the interpreter, could Lee Hung Sheun write? He could, and in three languages—including English.

British Achieve Air Control While Germans Fight Russia

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

To what extent the British air offensive is crippling the Nazi sea campaign against England is beyond conjecture. This much must be true: with Nazi defensive air forces in the West thinned down to furnish the massive Luftwaffe which Adolf Hitler needs in the East, the British should be able to blast hard at German submarine nests from Norway to Southern France, and at Nazi airdromes from which the aerial attack at sea originates.

There is every evidence they are doing it. While the Germans may have an aggregate air strength in the West still as great or greater than the offensive force Great Britain has avialable, it is widely dispersed. It has an enormous front to protect and the initiative is with the British.

There is ample evidence that British air raiding on a sustained and increasing scale is achieving local air mastery by day as well as by night over the selected targets. By the time the Nazis can muster their scattered forces at any point, the raid is over and the damage done.

The proof of that may come when British tonnage losses in the Atlantic for June are reported. They should fall well below May figures if the British air attack is anywhere as effective as London claims. Nor can it be disregarded that the war with Russia has forced diversion of some Nazi submarines from the Atlantic to the Baltic, where the all-important German sea route for Swedish ore imports is jeopardized.

Eastward, it is now clear the Germans recalled all but a small part of their air forces from the Mediterranean-North African theater for the Russian adventure. Italy is bearing the brunt of the Axis air effort there. It is Italian planes and Vichy French craft in Syria—that the British report downed now in that sector. They rarely mention Nazi ships sighted.

Clearly even Germany's boasted air strength is being taxed to the utmost to provide the Luftwaffe against the Russians, and there are at least hints that the British are not only taking full advantage of the situation to pound Nazi sea-air attack bases in the West; but possibly planning major offensive operations in the east to supplement the Syrian campaign. There is a prime opportunity for a powerful British attack on Axis forces in Libya while Germany is fully engaged with Russia on a 2,000-mile front.

British Women Rush For Special Bargains

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Women shoppers, lured by the double bargain of cut prices and coupon concessions, stormed West End stores today.

The Board of Trade, Cabinet agency which set the clothes rations, provided the period from July 6 to August 16 in which stores may offer bathing suits, cool dresses, sandals and other summer wear at a reduced coupon rate.

The stores quickly announced summer sales.

Even shops with stocks too slim to permit "coupon sales" were besieged by bargain hunters crowded out of the jammed aisles of bigger stores.

U. S. Embassy Won't Aid

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The United States has declined to take over Russian representation in Vichy and French representation in Moscow, a State Department spokesman has disclosed, because its Embassies already are taxed to capacity by similar assignments from other countries.

The Russian and French requests were made through Admiral William D. Leahy, Ambassador to France, following the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Russia. As a result of the United States' refusal to act, it was assumed the two countries would designate another neutral power to represent them.

Britain: Advice

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Col. G. Symonds, former chief Fire Adviser at the Home Office, and Col. A. Croad, expert on shelter construction problems, have arrived in Russia on a mission from the Home Security Ministry to advise the Soviet on civil defense.

Colonel Symonds is the inventor of the stirrup pump, used effectively in combating bomb fires in England. It is held in a bucket by foot, operated by hand and spreads a fine spray to wet down walls to prevent spread of fires. Incendiaries themselves cannot be extinguished by water.

Colonel Croad has made a close study of bomb damage effects. He has taken to Russia details of the Home Security Ministry's latest plans for shelter improvements based upon experience and experiment.

"These and other valuable technical data concerning every aspect of the ARP (Air Raid Precautions) of the most up-to-date kind will be placed at the disposal of the Russian Government," said the Home Security announcement.

Bulgaria: Destroyers?

ANKARA, Turkey, July 6, Delayed (AP)—Reports which the Associated Press could not verify circulated here today to the effect that Bulgaria had purchased eight Italian destroyers for use in the Black Sea.

Bulgarian officials said they had no knowledge of such a deal, but declared that if the reports were true Italian crews would have to deliver the destroyers and remain aboard for a considerable time because Bulgaria has few trained seamen capable of taking over the ships.

Other sources reported that women and children of the Bulgarian colony in Moscow were being removed to Turkey along with Axis diplomats and newspaper correspondents.

20 Who Jumped Ship Found by Norfolk Police

NORFOLK, Va., July 7 (AP)—Police picked up 20 men and turned them over to Immigration authorities after 27 were reported missing July 5 from the Portuguese steamer Amarante which came into port July 4.

Hydro-Electric Use In Ontario Soars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 1—A record output of primary energy delivered by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission in any one year was reported for 1940 by Dr. T. T. Hogg, Chairman, in his annual report, who pointed out that with war activities well under way during the year, power requirements for primary purposes were 19 per cent greater than the previous year.

The Commission's revenue increased by $2,200,000 from sales to large industries, while revenue from all classes of service increased by $4,750,000, or about 14.5 per cent for the four systems operated on behalf of municipalities.

Citing the year as a record, Dr. Hogg said that output was 7,838,000,000 kilowatt hours, the highest increase in energy consumption as compared with increase in peak demand. This reflected longer hours of use in wartime production.

British Plan Better 'Headline Battle' for U. S.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 7—The battle behind the headlines enters a new phase here today with Sir Gerald Campbell on a flying visit from New York, assuming the offensive for better British news and information service for the United States.

Sir Gerald, director of British press services in the United States, took up the cudgels here this morning with Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister for Information, on an issue upon which even the House of Commons failed to achieve any satisfactory result last week. That issue is the overriding authority of the service chiefs to decide what may and may not be published.

While Members of Parliament here feel that their determined efforts to have the Ministry of Information reconstituted and redirected as an effective and powerful weapon of political warfare have for the time being failed, it is recognized that Sir Gerald in his new appeal is strengthened by authoritative first-hand knowledge of the shortcomings of British handling of news for the United States.

Better Picture of Aid

Deploring how often the Nazis have beaten Britain in the headline battle, Sir Gerald declared here that his 10-day mission to Britain was aimed to obtain for Americans of all classes who are working to supply Britain a better picture of how their output of weapons is being used. To stress importance of this to Britain he instanced the case of the builders of the Catalina flying boats.

The full stories of the Catalina spotting the Bismarck had proved a stimulus to these workers, Sir Gerald said.

Concident with Sir Gerald's visit here Mr. Duff Cooper launched July 5 a new weekly radio feature for the benefit of American listeners. Called "Answering You," the feature will reply to questions cabled from America. One query was:

"Is present United States aid effective? If not, what more can America do?"

The Changed Situation

Mr. Duff Cooper, after a few words of appreciation of United States aid, said: "That very question seems to me to reveal a lack of understanding of the position in which we find ourselves.

"When America came into the last war in 1917 France, Italy, and Japan, the three greatest naval powers after ourselves and United States, were fighting on our side.

'Today Italy is actively fighting against us. The Vichy Government has declared its intention to come to the assistance of our enemies, and Japan has signed a tripartite pact.

"This country lives or dies by sea power. The United States possesses the second greatest navy in the world, a great air force, and a growing army, and it is surely unnecessary for me to tell you what America can do more to assist our cause.

"We are going to win this war and the more help we can get the sooner we shall win it, and the sooner we win it the better for the world."

Better News Opportunities

Meanwhile, though strong opposition persists here with what is regarded as the Government's failure to respond to the widespread plea for a complete reorientation of propaganda policy, more and more solid achievements by Britains' armed forces, notably in the growing air offensive against Germany, are providing the Ministry of Information with very favorable opportunities.

Furthermore, Mr. Anthony Eden, in an important week-end speech, provided substantial new material for political propaganda, especially in Europe's subjugated countries.

The Foreign Secretary was primarily concerned with countering the recent Nazi propaganda, claiming that, if the Russians were victorious, Communism would overrun the world, while if the Soviet were defeated Britain would be in a desperate position and would make peace.

No Dealings With Hitler

Mr. Eden emphatically reaffirmed Britain's resolve to win a complete victory and its absolute refusal to negotiate with Adolf Hitler on any subject.

After suggesting that the key to British victory would be ever increasing weight of bombs directed against German industry, Mr. Eden looked to the future when he declared that the new Europe would be planned in Britain, not in Berlin, or Rome. The beginning had been made, he said, at the meetings of the Allied Governments in London.

The Foreign Secretary predicted a new German peace offer and rejected it in advance, reiterating Britain's determination to destroy Hitler and "all he stands for."

"We anticipate that Hitler, at a moment he considers opportune during his campaign in Russia, will seek to present himself in another of his occasional theatrical roles," Mr. Eden said.

"This time, his make-up will be that of the man of peace. Internal conditions in Germany may make this false posturing necessary for him for a spell. He will offer smooth assurances and specious promises in the hope of liming some foolish birds.

"Man of Perjured Faith"

"It might, therefore, be useful that I should now declare the position of His Majesty's Government in respect to any peace offer by Hitler.

"The head of the German State stands condemned by his own deeds as a man of perjured faith. We are not in any circumstances prepared to negotiate with him at any time on any subject.

"We shall intensify our war effort until he and all he stands for are utterly destroyed. . . .

"We are all out to beat Hitler. We shall not let go until we have done the job, and we welcome all those who will give us a hand to finish it."

Mr. Eden referred to the flight of Rudolph Hess, Hitler's Deputy, to Scotland, observing:

"However little the German people may be encouraged to speculate or reflect, there are some who begin to see perils ahead and are correspondingly anxious and perplexed.

"Resultant confusion of thought finds expression in a strange variety of ways, including the parachute descent of a Deputy Führer on a Scottish farm.

"We shall no doubt see stranger happenings than that before we are through with the men who now rule Germany."

Disappointed Over Results

Nevertheless while the fuel for speeding up of the British propaganda machine is increasing in quantity, the British public, the press, and MP's are making it abundantly clear that their confidence in the British Government's ability to make the most of propaganda has not been restored by last week's debate.

Mr. Duff Cooper's meek acquiescence in the Cabinet ruling that service chiefs should continue to have the power of veto over the Minister of Information has been considerable of a disappointment.

There had been much talk of Mr. Duff Cooper and Sir Walter Monckton, Director-General of the Ministry of Information, resigning if they were not given fuller powers. But they appear to have been won over by the Cabinet with promises of minor changes in the organization of their department, and doubtless with appeals to their loyalty to Prime Minister Churchill who apparently still counts the claims of the service chiefs paramount.

It is for this reason that the outcome of the new assault by Sir Gerald Campbell on the oft-assailed citadel of Bloomsbury is hopefully awaited.

Tanker Launching Under 4 Months

CHESTER, Pa., July 7 (AP)—Launching of the 19,205-ton Atlantic Refining Company tanker W. C. Yeager today marks a record construction job prompted by the war emergency shortage of tank ships.

Sliding down the ways less than four months after laying of the keel at the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Companw, the vessel is expected to go into service between Philadelphia and Texas ports within a month to help relieve a threatened shortage of oil in the East.

Named for the Philadelphia Vice-President and Domestic Sales Manager of the Atlantic company, the W. C. Yeager was turned out two months earlier than it usually takes to build such ships. It is the sixth big tanker built by Atlantic in the last three years and has a capacity of 154,761 barrels.

Sun Shipbuilding plans to launch 70 new tankers this year and next to alleviate the shortage resulting from transfer of 50 tankers to a pool for Great Britain. An official said there should be no shortage unless the tanker fleet is further reduced.

Navy Gets First of New Type Training Planes

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 7 (AP)—The first of a new type Curtiss-Wright airplane — the Curtiss SNC-1 — for advanced combat training of pilots has been delivered to the United States Navy here.

It is an all-metal, two-place, low-wing monoplane with a nine-cylinder, 450-horsepower motor and has oxygen facilities for combat training at high altitudes.

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Current Art Exhibitions—Esplanade Concert Season Opens

Water Color Display At the Boston Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

The water color gallery, on the Fenway side of the Museum of Fine Arts, has been hung with a selection of aquarelles from the permanent collection. The display has broad range and it contains representative works of the best that has been accomplished in this medium in this country. The Boston Museum is no recent enthusiast for water color; it has recognized and encouraged painters for many decades in this medium. The Museum profits now by its good judgment, for it acquired in good season some of the best specimens of the water colors by Winslow Homer and John Singer Sargent.

There is a tendency today to underestimate the importance of Sargent, just as he was undoubtedly overestimated in his heyday. He had an assured brush, an observant eye, a capacity to turn what he saw into articulate idioms of paint. So many water colorists of our day are approximate and casual. They excuse their method by calling it Impressionistic. Now Sargent was Impressionistic too, making a digest of what he saw in terms of a few succinct strokes of pigment, a pattern of flickering lights. But there is something intense and concentrated in his type of abbreviation. He sought new patterns, new textures, new variations of composition. He was partial to such themes as provided an interesting design in terms of light, a clothes line laden with laundry, the side of a barn, the cloven walls of a quarry, mountain slopes, fountains, statuary, architectural fragments and foliage. People were interesting as design entities.

Sargent did not trouble with their moods or personalities. He had the insatiable curiosity of French studio artists who worked with great calm, experimentally and impersonally. Winslow Homer's observations were recorded with a more intuitive touch. His water colors had impact and a permeating quality of atmosphere. They reveal temperament. Sargent's pictures gave no clue to his personal feeling.

In the Museum exhibition are water colors by "Pop" Hart, Maurice Prendergast, and John LaFarge. There are some water colors by Arthur B. Davies. The dreamer or poet will find water color as responsive a medium as will the realist. In America there are painters who handle the fluid pigment in an evocative, illusory manner. Exhibited besides are pictures by Dodge Macknight, Abraham Walkowitz, Edward Hopper, Frank Benson, Charles Curtis Allen, Edward O. Boit, Charles Hovey Pepper, Oliver Herford, and Charles Burchfield.

* * *

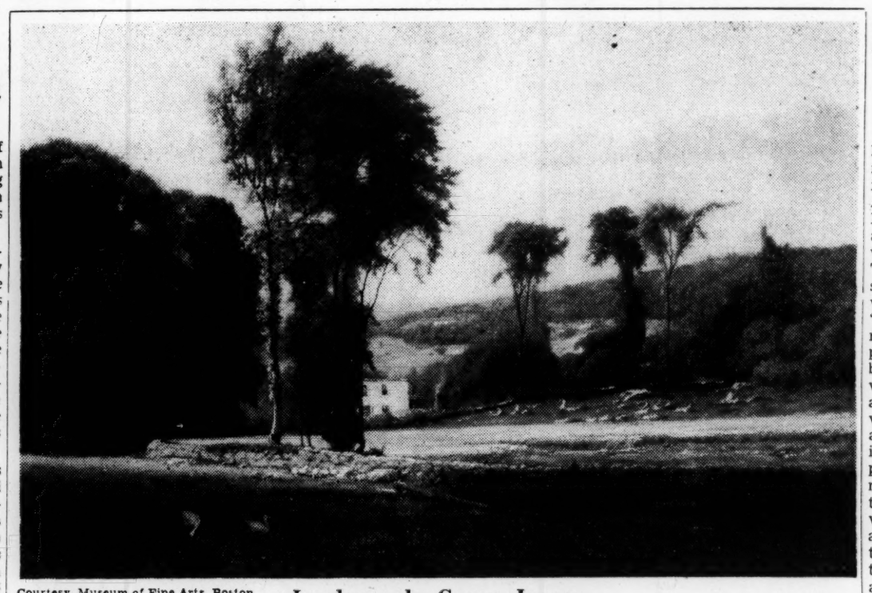
Doll and Richards

The gallery of Doll and Richards, which has changed location to 140 Newbury Street, has put on view a miscellany of works by artists, who have been sponsored regularly by this gallery. There is a strong canvas by Charles Kaeselau, "Abandoned.' Mr. Kaeselau shows his customary interest in well-indicated design. A great hulk is portrayed amidst ice floes. Mr. Kaeselau makes the scene both cool and brooding. There is besides a well-painted water color by the same artist.

Andrew Wyeth's water colors are executed with full and decisive brushstroke. Mr. Wyeth prefers sharp contrasts and a generalized statement of fact. It is one kind of Impressionism. The decorative flower panel by Harold Lindergreen is another story. Here the painter makes a point of neatly defined contours. Mr. Lindergreen makes no attempt at recording atmospheric effect; he works against a flat background. The pastels by Laura Coombs Hills are realistic, representing to the utmost capacity of the artist, the blossoms in full characteristic bloom. Miss Hill is unmatched hereabouts in faithful portrayal of flowers. She has cultivated her own garden and watched her charming models grow. Her familiarity with their shapes, colors, and textures marks her pictures.

The young Greek sculptor, Vasileos has recently carved some new pieces directly in wood. These are portraits of fish swimming. It is remarkable how he conveys the illusion of movement in the slender, sinuous fish forms. The treatment is delicate and the figures are fragile. Vasileos has depended a good deal upon the fibrous texture of the wood. The satiny surface finely articulated is charming indeed.

There are several water colors by Dodge Macknight. Doll and Richards has sponsored this eminent water colorist since the days when he returned from Paris, an innovator. Dodge Macknight was once a colleague of Vincent Van Gogh. The prejudice against the brilliant hues of both these artists has long since disappeared.



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Landscape by George Inness

Recent acquisition of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gift of Edward Jackson Holmes.

New Organ Heard in Program Conducted by Arthur Fiedler

Contrast is half of music, by proof of the sound of the big Hammond organ played at the opening of the Esplanade Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, in the Hatch Memorial Shell last night, along with the sound of a single violin played in succession to it The piece which provided occasion for this particular contrast was an arrangement of Handel s "Largo," which is in the summer repertory of the Boston Symphony. The difference in volume between the keyboard mechanism which produces its tone electrically and the little fiddle, the strings of which are chafed by horsehair, is about as far as you can go; and it illustrates what happens in the performance of any music that makes artistic pretensions. Contrasting powers, or light and shade, we may say, is half the matter, and melody is the other half. Contrast is the active element, and tune the passive, or that which is acted upon.

As for the "Largo," some expert at instrumentation figured out how it ought to go and transcribed it, nobody remembers when, and the summer conductor brings it down from the library shelf just so often, whether for the pleasure of the public at the Symphony Hall Pops in May and June, or for that of the open-air July-evening listeners on the Storrow Embankment of the Charles River. The contrast was particularly exciting on this occasion and in this particular piece because with the electric organ there arrives on the orchestral platform something from a new realm altogether. A machine seeks a place in elect orchestral society. Does it belong there? No doubt it does. For the purpose of contrast, it fills requirements; and for the purpose of melody it overfills them.

For the electric organ, they say, does not, and indeed cannot, get out of tune. Admittedly, the charm of the classic instruments is their little uncertainties of tuning. Even a piano remains perfectly in tune hardly more than the afternoon of the day on which the tuner smooths it up. The harp stays in tune but a few minutes, and is perhaps never exact throughout its compass for so much as an instant. So with everything that depends on taut wire or catgut. So also with whatever pipe or tube that is blown and that gives out a natural scale and harmonics.

Perhaps the organ, played where night breezes blow, will show fluctuations of pitch that will redeem its mathematical precision: and perhaps the inexactitude of the historic instruments will have all the more charm from being set off against mechanical perfection.

The organ in the shell, the gift of former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, was played last night by Wilfrid Tremblay and it had a part in the opening number on the program, "Pomp and Circumstance" March, by Elgar, as well as in the "Largo." Regular orchestral numbers presented were the slow movement of Tchaikowsky's Symphony No. 5, the "Meistersinger" Prelude, the Air on the G String by Bach, arr. Wilhelmj; Strauss Waltzes, and other familiar short pieces and encores.

W. P. T.

Marcus Blechman

Alfred Drake

Featured in 'Mr. and Mrs. North' with the North Shore Players at Marblehead, beginning this evening.

News of the Screen

Production is now reported to be under way on the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, "The New York Story," starring Edward G. Robinson. The supporting cast includes Edward Arnold, Laraine Day, Marsha Hunt, and William Orr. Melvyn LeRoy is directing

* * *

"Sergeant York," which is now running at the Astor Theater in New York, is to be made into a stage play by Robert Porterfield, thus reversing the usual relation of stage and screen. Mr. Porterfield, who is the director of the Barter Theater at Abindgon, Va., appears in one of the supporting roles of the film.

* * *

Michael Curtiz, who will direct "Captains of the Clouds," Warner's Technicolor film about the Royal Canadian Air Force, is going to Canada to inspect possible location sites for the film. George Brent and Dennis Morgan have the leading roles.

* * *

Emlyn Williams, English actor and playwright, will star in "Hatter's Castle," Paramount film version of a novel by A. J. Cronin. The film is being produced in London. Robert Newton will have the title role. David Rose, managing director for Paramount in Great Britain, is now in Hollywood for conferences. While there he expects to sign an English player to return to London for the title role in a film version of Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton."

* * *

Gregg Toland has completed the photographing of his twenty-second film for Samuel Goldwyn. The film is "The Little Foxes," starring Bette Davis, to be released by RKO Radio. For the past 13 years Toland has had a 52-week contract with Goldwyn.

* * *

Jimmy Gleason will have the leading role in a new comedy about army life, "Tanks a Million." Much of the action will be filmed at a copy of a real training camp. Among the featured players in the film will be William Tracy, Noah Beery, Jr., Elyse Knox, and Joe Sawyer.

* * *

Columbia's comedy, "You Belong to Me," has gone before the cameras with Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda in the starring roles. Melville Cooper is the most recent addition to a cast which includes Edgar Buchanan, Harold Waldridge, and Charles Arnt. Wesley Ruggles is producting and directing.

* * *

Margaret Lindsay has been signed to appear in four more films of the Ellery Queen series of Columbia. Ralph Bellamy is starred.

* * *

Edward Small has acquired the screen rights to "Bella Donna" as a starring vehicle for Ilona Massey. Miss Massey will be seen shortly in a straight dramatic role in "International Lady."

* * *

Nigel Bruce has been given the role of a music critic in the M-G-M production of "The Chocolate Soldier," This will be Nelson Eddy's next starring vehicle. In the same film Risé Stevens will make her movie debut.

On the Esplanade Tonight

Triumphal Entrance of the Boyards ..... Halvorsen
"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" ..... Mozart
Overture to "Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Morning Mood—Anitra's Dance—
In the Hall of the Troll King
"Briar Rose" Waltz, from the Ballet.
"The Sleeping Beauty" ..Tchaikovsky
Victor Herbert Favorites
Arranged by Sanford
Russian Sailors' Dance, from Ballet
"The Red Poppy" ..... Gliére

Boston Museum Classes

Summer classes in figure drawing, composition, and design will be made available to adults at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. A series of lectures on Far Eastern art and one on techniques in painting and pottery will also be presented. The class in figure drawing and composition, given by Miss Blanche K. Brink, will be held on Wednesdays from 10 to 12, July 9 to Aug. 27; floral patterns, a course of eight lessons in design using Museum material and followed by sketching in the galleries, will be offered by Mrs. Mary Parkman Sayward on Thursdays from 10 to 11, July 10 to Aug. 28. Miss Alice Maginnis will speak on Far Eastern art on Tuesdays at 2:30 p. m., July 8 to 29. Four talks on techniques in painting and pottery will be given by Mrs. D. B. Tanner at 2:30 p. m., Thursdays, July 31 to Aug. 21.

The regular summer classes in drawing and modelling for boys and girls from eight to 18 will begin on July 8 and will meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays to Aug. 28. Figure drawing and composition, charcoal, will be taught by Miss Brink from 10 to 12 o'clock. Miss LeBrecht's class in plasteline modelling and drawing will be given at the same hour. Figure sketching and illustration with Miss Brink, and figure drawing and water colors with Miss LeBrecht will be taught from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Further information may be secured from the division of instruction at the Museum.

Bauer at Conservatory

Harold Bauer, pianist, begins a class in musicianship on Thursday, July 10, at the New England Conservatory. He will conduct the course for both performers and auditors. His class will be in six sessions of three hours' duration on July 10, 11, 17, 18, 24, and 25.

'Mending Nets,' by William Meyerowitz

Colored etching at the Robert D. Vose Galleries

On the Stage

The management of the Bass Rocks Theater at Gloucester announces that there will not be a Saturday matinee this week of "George Washington Slept Here," and that all succeeding matinees have been canceled.

* * *

In New York tickets go on sale today for the reopening on July 15 of the second edition of "It Happens on Ice" at the Center Theater. Except for the addition of June Forrest as a featured singer the production is said to remain unchanged.

* * *

"Little Dark Horse," an adaptation by Theresa Helburn from a French play, is expected to be tested during the week of July 21 at the Country Playhouse at Westport, Conn. Evelyn Varden and Walter Slezak are to be in the cast.

* * *

Frank Craven is to appear in a Broadway production of "Village Green," Carl Allensworth's play which was tried out in June at the Ridgeway Theater at White Plains, N. Y. . . . Rex O'Malley is to play Danny Kaye's role in "Lady in the Dark" when that show resumes in September. Mr. Kaye will be in Vinton Freedley's production of "Let's Face It."

Art Exhibitions

Boston Athenaeum, 10½ Beacon Street—Exhibition in the Art Room (second floor) of a selected group of reproductions illustrating the history of the Gallery. (Apply for admission card at the desk on entering).

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous exhibition of works by local artists.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Special exhibition of oils and water colors by Winslow Homer. Through July 27.

Junior League Gallery, Zero Marlborough Street—Group show loaned by the Grace Horne Gallery. Through summer. Open daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, 12 to 6 p. m.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Etchings by William Meyerowitz. Through July. Early American decorative arts Through the summer.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Exhibition of drawings, through October. Safavid paintings and illuminations, XVI and XVII centuries, through July.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Chinese Buddhist paintings, through Sept. 17. Special exhibition of Museum in Education, through July. Drawings and models by boys and girls, through September.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: Berkshire Museum — Exhibition of American folk paintings from collection of Horace W. Davis.

Rockport, Massachusetts: Twenty-first annual exhibition of painting, sculpture and prints. The Old Tavern, 12 Main Street.

Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire: Rodman Gallery—Oils, water colors, and etchings by Luigi Lucioni. Through July.

Newport, Rhode Island: Thirtieth annual exhibition of the Art Association of Newport—Paintings from the Walter P. Chrysler collection. Through July.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Concord, Massachusetts: Concord Art Association—Twenty-fifth annual exhibition.

Hingham, Massachusetts: The Print Corner—Exhibition of prints by living American graphic artists.

Five Officers Resign, Shun Reassignments

FORT DIX, N. J., July 7 (AP)—Major Aage Woldike, post public relations officer at Fort Dix, said July 5 that five commissioned officers of the 44th Division, none higher in rank than captain, had elected to resign rather than be reclassified.

"If an officer is not doing well, or is not up to snuff, he can be reassigned," Major Woldike asserted, and Army regulations give him the option of resigning rather than accepting his reassignment.

The resignations are usually accepted, Major Woldike said, but there is no fixed rule.

The post public relations officer withheld the names of the five officers "until the resignations are accepted by higher authorities."

Army Shares in Glider Meet At Elmira for First Time

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 5—The first half of the national soaring contest here concluded today with no new American records broken but with the vision of Warren E. Eaton partially fulfilled by the active participation for the first time of the United States Army in the meeting.

A flight by the Army's first two-place glider on the holiday piloted by Maj. Fred R. Dent, Jr., of Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, marked the first time that any of the military forces were a part of the soaring meet. Major Dent's craft is a Schweizer manufactured by a local plant, and is the first that has been delivered of three on order by the United States Army Air Corps.

Mr. Eaton, an enthusiast who directed the Soaring Society of America and promoted the contest meets in Elmira up to the time of a fatal accident in 1934, urged before a Federal Aviation Commission hearing during 1934 that "the Government Departments concerned with aeronautics should take a considerably more active interest in gliding than in the past."

During the course of the hearings Mr. Eaton also recommended that a few Government inspectors take a course of training as gliding and soaring pilots; that the Army and Navy study the usefulness of the glider; and that these services might consider establishing glider bases to make a study of soaring flight and report on its value.

Army Base Considered

Indications today are that virtually every one of these recommendations that Mr. Eaton made are coming true. Previous to the Elmira meet six Air Corps pilots here and six at Joliet, Ill., participated in a three-week intensive gliding course. Possibility that the Army might have a base was indicated by its purchase of gliders.

As for the soaring contest itself a number of meet records are now established, any one of which may be broken during the week that is to follow.

At present, however, the maximum altitude record was made on July 1 by Lyle Maxie, of Detroit. Taking off from Harris Hill in his midwest sailplane Mr. Maxie soared to a height of 14,400 feet. During the course of a 69-mile flight to Lanesboro, Pa., there are indications that Mr. Maxie went higher than this as his needle went off the blackened barograph cylinder. but since his instrument records only up to 12,000 feet the 14,000-foot mark was all the official calibrators could award him.

Mr. Maxie was very closely pressed for his altitude mark by John Robinson, a local pilot, who on July 1 made an altitude of 14,250 feet in his Zanonia sailplane.

Landed in Connecticut

The distance record to date was held by Chester J. Decker of Glen Rock, N. J., who on July 4 went from Harris Hill to Wapping, Conn., in his Minimoa sailplane, a distance of 225 miles and the first trip during the current meet to land in New England. Mr. Decker also had the duration record made during his New England flight, a time of six hours and 16 minutes John Robinson of Elmira was second in distance with a flight of 152 miles on July 1 to Cementon N. Y.

Runner-up in the duration record was Rodman Gilder, Jr., a Harvard student of New York City, who on July 2 made a flight still unofficially credited as 4 hours and 56 minutes, made in the modified Harvard Schweizer Bowlus sailplane.

Inasmuch as one of the requirements for a silver glider pilot's certificate, the next for the highest rating in this sport, is a five hour duration, Mr. Gilder asked for a recalibration of his barograph to see whether he would have a leg on his silver certificate. Mr. Gilder also has another duration record of 4 hours and 34 minutes made on June 29 in the Harvard Roamer sailplane.

Harvard University, incidentally, has one of the most active college gliding groups. There are 10 members in the Harvard party here, of whom five are pilots and five crews.

Indicative of the ability of some of the younger pilots was a flight of 84 miles made by Richard Johnson of Los Altos, Calif., 18 years, in a Schweizer sailplane to Hancock.

More Glider Tests

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 7 (AP) — The second half of the twelfth Annual National Soaring Contest opened today with defending champion John Robinson, San Diego, Calif., favored to win this year's sailplane crown.

The present leader, Chester J. Decker, Glen Rock, N. J., with 1,409 points, has withdrawn because of a call to Army service.

The Soaring Society of America has elected Parker Leonard, Osterville, Mass., President to succeed Commander Ralph S. Barnaby, U. S. N., Philadelphia.

Argentine Senate Votes Policy Quiz

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 7 (AP)—The Argentine Senate has voted to summon Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu July 17 to explain the Administration's position in international affairs.

The summons originated among members of the Liberal Party, which has been urging closer alignment of Argentina with United States defense efforts. The Senate is controlled, however, by the Conservative Party, to which Acting President Ramon Castillo belongs.

Two questions formulated for the Foreign Minister to answer were: "What methods has this country adopted to put into practice agreements signed at the Inter-American Conference at Havana?

"What claims has Germany made against Argentina and what claims has Argentina made against Germany since the European war began?"

The Senate decision to question the Foreign Minister follows by two days the Administration's rejection of immediate action on a Uruguayan proposal to treat as a non-belligerent any American nation which should engage in war with a non-American power.

The Government called the proposal superfluous, but the Buenos Aires press generally has criticized this rejection.

Greek King and Aids To Go to South Africa

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, July 7 (AP)—King George II of Greece, the Royal Family and State Ministers will arrive in South Africa next week, an official announcement said yesterday.

Included in the party of 136, the announcement said, will be Crown Prince Paul and Crown Princess Frederika, and Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos and his wife.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A masterpiece."—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-9220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. NO MONDAY PERFS.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 — Air-Conditioned

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40. Clr. 6-6363
Air-Conditioned • Mail Orders Filled

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

The Technicolor Musical Hit!
'MOON OVER MIAMI'
★ PLUS IN PERSON ON STAGE ★
'MAJOR BOWES' STAR PARADE OF 1941'
At the 7th Ave. at 50th St.
COOL ROXY

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LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET
July 6-8—"Power Dive"—Richard Arlen
July 9-12—"Men of Boys Town"—Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney
July 13-15—"People vs. Dr. Kildare"—Lew Ayres
July 20-22 — "Penny Serenade" — Irene Dunne
July 23-26—"Kit Carson"—Jon Hall
July 27-29—"The Great Lie"—Bette Davis

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
Always COOL
JOAN BENNETT FRANCHOT TONE
SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS
EVE ARDEN
CO-FEATURE
BACHELOR DADDY
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Latest MARCH OF TIME

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
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ROBERT TAYLOR as
"BILLY THE KID"
with BRIAN DONLEVY
Technicolor
plus "Adventure in Washington"
Herbert Marshall • Virginia Bruce

NOW! METROPOLITAN
"MOON OVER MIAMI"
Betty Grable • Don Ameche • Robert Cummings
Plus: "I'll Wait for You"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
BRATTLE HALL—Tro 1465
★ ELISSA LANDI in
'THE LADY HAS A HEART'
Evgs. at 8:40. 50c to $1.50 plus tax.
Sat. Mat. at 2:40. 50c to $1.00 plus tax.

Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30

Boston Films

Exeter—
"Blood and Sand." 2:00, 5:30, 9:00; "There Goes My Heart," 4:05, 7:40.

Fenway—
"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Red Army on the March." 1, 2:45, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:45.

Keith Memorial—
"March of Time." 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "Bachelor Daddy," Baby Sandy, Edward Everett Horton. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Kenmore—
"Charter Pilot," 1:30, 4:45, 8:00. "That Night in Rio," 3, 6:15, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Moon Over Miami," Betty Grable and Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "I'll Wait for You," Robert Sterling, Marsha Hunt. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—
"One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "Singapore Woman." 11:05 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "Adventures in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:35. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Men of Boys Town" and "Repent at Leisure." 2.00 and 8:00.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Adam Had Four Sons" and "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." Continuous from 1:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Meet John Doe" and "Trial of Mary Dugan." 1:45 and 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Brookline Village: "Las Vegas Nights." 1:50, 5:01, 8:12. "Trial of Mary Dugan." 3:31, 6:42, 9:53.
Cleveland Circle: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, "Shot in the Dark," Robert Warwick. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 1-11.
Harvard: "Ziegfeld Girl" and "Strange Alibi." 2:00 and 8:00.

Scollay—
"One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:10, 9:25. "Singapore Woman." 10:35 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20.

South Station Theater—
"Wendell Willkie—Guest Expert on 'Information Please.'" "The Anzacs in Action." "Bill Tilden." "Roller Skating." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor. 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix—
"Anzacs in Action," "Willkie Second Information Please," Romance of Louisiana," "Tilden's Tennis Tips." "Roller Skating." Disney cartoon and 30 minutes of news.

Tremont—
"Bittersweet" 9, 12:30, 4:15, 8:00. "Tree of Liberty." 10:35, 2:10, 5:50, 9:35.

Trans-Lux—
"Never Say Die," Bob Hope. 9:30 a. m., 12:22, 3:06, 5:50, 8:34. "I Was a Prisoner on Devil's Island," Edward Clannelli and Sally Eilers. 11:03 a. m., 1:47, 4:31, 7:15, 9:50.

Uptown—
"Too Many Blondes." 1:25, 4:45, 8:25. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

University: "Flame of New Orleans." 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. "The Penalty." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Great American Broadcast" and "Cheers for Miss Bishop." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Double Date" and "Invisible Ghost." 2:00, and continuous from 7:00.
Strand: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 1:27, 5:35, 9:27. "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie 3:41, 7:40.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "The Great Lie" and "Pot o' Gold." 1:45 and 7:00.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2, 5:35, 9:10. "Knockout." 1:38, 7:44.
Park: "Devil Commands" and "Monster and the Girl." 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart. "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Meet John Doe" and "Strange Alibi." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Ziegfeld Girl." 2:55, 8:40; "March of Time." 2:30, 8:15

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Return of the Frog" and "Demon Barber of Fleet Street." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. 2:25, 5:50, 9:15. "Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.
Mystic: "The Penalty." 2:15, 8:20; "Blondie Goes Latin." 3:40, 7:00, 9:45.
Maplewood: "Blondie Goes Latin" and "Ellery Queen, Master Detective." 1:45, Evenings, 7-11.
Orpheum: "Ride, Tenderfoot, Ride," Gene Autry. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date," Warren William and Frances Robinson. 1:45, 7-11.
Strand: "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and Helen Parrish. 1:55, 7:50. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 2:55, 8:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye. 1:45, 8:00. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 3:27, 9:42.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "That Night in Rio" and "Ride On Vaquero." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Nice Girl." 3:40, 8:20. "The Man Who Lost Himself." 2:25, 6:45, 10:00.
NATICK—Colonial: "I Wanted Wings." 3 and 9. "Strange Alibi." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Wagons Roll at Night," and "Las Vegas Nights." 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Men of Boys Town" and "Washington Melodrama." 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flame of New Orleans" and "The Black Cat."
Strand: "That Hamilton Woman" and "Hello Sucker."

REVERE — Revere: "Great American Broadcast" and "Shot in the Dark." 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Great American Broadcast" and "Shot in the Dark." 2 and 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Public Deb No. 1" and "Street of Memories." Continuous, dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Devil and Miss Jones" and "Pot O' Gold." 2 and 8.
Central: "That Night in Rio" and "Victory." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Virgin Bride" and "School for Husbands." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Nice Girl" and "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Ziegfeld Girl" and "Man Betrayed." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Devil and Miss Jones" and "Melody Ranch." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Adam Had Four Sons" and "Playgirl." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Knockout." Arthur Kennedy and Virginia Field. 2:09, 8:09. "Model Wife," Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 3:37, 9:37.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. Continuous from 2.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Penny Serenade" and "Knockout." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Adam Had Four Sons" and "I'm Still Alive." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Pot O'Gold," and "Monster and the Girl." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Devil and Miss Jones." "Pot o' Gold." 2:30, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Wagons Roll at Night," and "Trial of Mary Dugan." 1:30 and 7:45

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "A Man Betrayed," and "Li'l Abner." Continuous dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Sea Hawk." 3:23, 758. "Here Comes Happiness." 2:15, 6:45, 10:45.

Nature Study

When I set kitty in a tree—
My kitty soft and brown—
She waves her tail at every step,
When she comes backing down.

When mother bluebird feeds her young—
As she must often do—
The birdies chirp a thank-you chirp,
When eating time is through.

OMA OLNA MARTIN

A Day With Mopsy By Mabel Betsy Hill

21. Such a dinner! Along came Mother Bunch. "How do you do, dear Mopsy?" she purred.

22. "Humph!" said Mopsy, "you just want my dinner, but I know you've had a good one yourself. Well mine's gone. You're welcome to lap the dish, if you want to."

23. After dinner, Mopsy took "forty winks." When she woke, Sally was calling her.

"Mopsy, come on! Want to go down to the brook?"

24. Sally and Cousin Ted sailed their boats, and Mopsy poked about everywhere.

25. She saw a stick floating on the water and waded in to get it.

(And what happened then, you will read about on the page For Children next Monday)

Janos and His Geese

By Elizabeth Kyle

"Today," said the grandmother when dawn came, "I will not take the geese into the fields. I will stay here in the house."

Everyone stared at her in astonishment, for in the villages of Hungary it is the grandmother who always take the family geese out to the fields to fill their crops with the grains of wheat that have fallen among the stubble. She can sit all day, quite quiet in the fields, instead of working hard like the younger people. But now she shook her head and said she would stay at home. So they decided to send Janos out with the geese instead, for there was no school, and it was time, anyway, that he learned to lend a hand with the work.

Hasty Breakfast

Janos felt very proud as he pulled on the old patched trousers that were far too big for him, and belted his shirt at the waist. He ate some maize porridge. Then he took the whip his grandmother used (but it wasn't a real whip, only a twig with a piece of string tied to it) and stepping outside began to drive the big gray geese in front of him out of the village.

The geese took the same way every morning, so they knew it quite well. They waddled steadily up the street, past the church door and round by the village pond. Here the big gray gander decided to have a swim, so he left the others and began to walk towards the pond. But Janos cracked his whip at him and brought him back to his place in the procession. And the neighbors who were washing their windows or hanging out clothes nodded and said, "That's right, Janos! He's a rascal, that gander is. Don't let him get the better of you!"

"Trust me!" Janos shouted back proudly.

Soon they had left the village behind and were in the middle of the open fields. Some were still being reaped, but only brown stubble remained in the others, and it was into one of these that Janos drove his geese.

Sounds From the Wood

The sun was very hot, but a small wood of acacias sheltered one side of the field, and Janos sat down under its shadow, first digging a hole in the earth with his hands and burying the water-bottle and the slice of cold sausage, wrapped up in paper, which was to be his dinner. That would keep them cool and fresh, he thought, leaning back and beginning to suck a long grass. The geese seemed content not to stray far, and the sun had made him sleepy. He nodded once or twice, then closed his eyes. But presently a strange booming sound made him open them again and sit up in a hurry.

The wood behind him was now full of a rushing, pattering sound, and every now and then the hollow, booming note came through it as well. Janos twisted round on the bank and made a little peep-hole in the hedge behind him, through which to look into the wood. A crowd of dim, grunting shapes seemed to be nosing their way between the trees. They rushed past the hedge, stopping to root here and there among the dry leaves, and Janos laughed at his sudden fright when he saw they were only pigs. All the same, Hungarian pigs look quite different from other pigs, with their long legs and thin bodies and large, flat snouts.

The booming note sounded nearer now, and presently the swineherd stepped from between the trees, with a great curly horn held to his lips. He gave one more blow then dropped it to his side, and waved towards Janos, who had stood up and was peering over the hedge to see him better.

"Good morning to ye," said the swineherd, stepping up to the hedge, "I wish now I was in your place, sitting quiet on the turf with only a few grey geese to look after, for I'm sick of this wood, and pigs are more foolish than you would believe."

Janos was a little shy of the swineherd's dirt and beard and ragged clothes. But he spoke up and said, "Geese are just as foolish as pigs, and not nearly as interesting. I would much rather be in the wood myself."

"Then why not change places with me?" suggested the swineherd, and almost before he had spoken, it seemed, he had brushed a way through the hedge, and had picked up the whip lying on the ground before Janos. "See! I will give you my horn in exchange," he said. "You go into the woods and look after my pigs for a while, and I'll just sit here in the sun and be peaceful. If the pigs scatter, so that you can't get them again, blow on the horn. That always fetches them."

The Silent Horn

So Janos stepped into the quiet, dim wood, and walked about looking around him while the pigs snuffled through the dead leaves in search of roots to eat. They ran and scampered in all directions, and presently he realized that half of them were quite out of sight. Then he remembered the swineherd's horn and put it to his lips. But though he puffed and blew till tears stood in his eyes, he was not strong enough to bring out of it more than a few faint grunts, like the noise the pigs made themselves.

"This will never do," Janos said to himself, and ran back to tell the swineherd. But when he peeped over the hedge, there was the man fast asleep with his ragged old hat tilted over his eyes, and not a sign of the geese anywhere!

"Ahoy!" Janos shouted. "Where are my geese, will you tell me that?"

The man rolled over and rubbed his eyes. "Don't disturb me," he mumbled, "I was just dreaming of roast goose with apple-sauce—" Then he sat up and looked about him. "And where are my pigs, if it comes to that? You've let them scatter all over the wood! Why don't you blow the horn, as I told you to?"

"I can't manage it," Janos answered, hanging his head.

The swineherd snatched at the horn and blew it loud and long. Immediately there was a rushing and scampering through the wood, and there were the pigs, like magic.

"They think, when they hear that, that they're going to be fed. Now you can blow something and gather your geese in the same way," said the swineherd, settling himself back on the turf.

"But I haven't anything to blow," Janos answered, nearly crying. "I've only my whip."

"That's nothing to do with me," said the swineherd, closing his eyes.

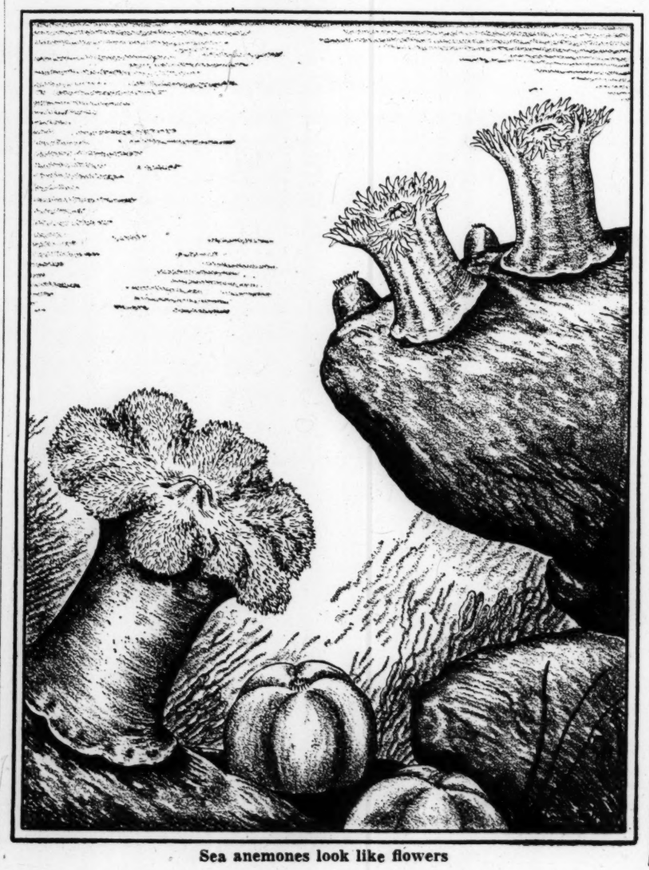
Just then Janos saw an unreaped field in the distance break into little ripples, though there was no wind. He ran towards the field shouting and cracking his whip. All the geese were in the field gobbling at the wheat as hard as they could. He came up on the gray gander and grabbed him. The gander immediately made a harsh, croaking sound, and since he was the leader, the other geese all began to come after him.

"You'll do instead of a horn," Janos said, making his way out of the field.

When he had got his flock together again he sat down, quite exhausted, where he was. But then he had an idea. Going back to the hedge he cut a piece of slender acacia wood, hollowed it, notched it, and soon made a little pipe.

"I'll train them to follow this," he said, and played a few piping notes. The swineherd nodded sleepily when he heard them.

"Each to his own craft," he said. "But for me, I prefer pigs."



Sea anemones look like flowers

Sea Anemones and Corals

By Carroll Lane Fenton
Illustrated by the Author

At the Shore

Do you remember the old dock, or pier, on the seashore? It has a platform of planks on which people often sit to fish. The planks rest on thick poles called piles, which are driven into the sea bottom.

Many plants and animals live on those piles. There are rockweeds, barnacles, and snails, that that we have already told about in these articles. There are purple mussels and pink starfish. There also are things that look like flowers. They have short stalks and dozens of "petals" that twist to and fro.

These creatures are sea anemones (pronounced a nem'o nies). Though they look like flowers and are named for flowers, they are really animals. They are distant cousins of the corals that build banks or reefs in the sea near the coast of Florida. They also are relatives of the pink and white jellyfish that often swim in the bay.

A Hollow Stalk

Let's look at a sea anemone closely. Its stalk really is its body, with a hollow that works like a stomach. At the top of its body is an oval mouth which can open and close. Around the mouth are the twisting "petals," or "arms," which really should be called tentacles. Their job is to catch food and put it into the sea anemone's mouth.

Other sea anemones live in a pool on shore. Some are green, but many are brown. One kind covers itself with broken pieces of shell. It looks just like a little heap of rubbish, lying between two stones. We don't notice that it is alive until we touch its cold, wet skin.

Here comes a hermit crab, looking for a new shell. It crawls over some of the sea anemones. They quickly shut their mouths, pull in their tentacles, and draw their bodies into balls. Now they do not look one bit like flowers. They resemble green and red tomatoes, lying among the rocks.

'Horns' of Coral

Can you imagine a little sea anemone, growing on a limy base that is almost as hard as stone? If you can, you know what a coral is like. Ages and ages ago, most corals lived alone, and each one made its own hard base. As the corals grew, they built their bases higher and higher, until they looked like vases or horns. Perhaps you have found ancient, petrified coral "horns" in beds of shale or limestone.

Nowadays, most corals live together in groups. Some of these groups build bases that are rough balls, covered with sharp ridges. Other kinds make bases that branch like trees. Storms sometimes break off branches and wash them to the shore.

If you ever find a piece of branched coral, look for star-shaped ridges. They will show you where the coral animals lived when the branch was in the sea.

(The next "At the Shore" article will be about starfish.)

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Brave Father Blackbird

Tooty was a cat. His real name was Fluff, but his mistress used to call him "Fluffy-Tooty," just for fun.

Well, Tooty was a very good cat, but not quite all good, because every spring, when mother birds had their babies on the lawn, teaching them to know where the worms were although they couldn't see them, he used to get terribly interested, as if he thought they were something to play with. He didn't really want them, but it was such fun to hide behind the lavender bush and suddenly pounce out—at least it was fun for Tooty but not for the little birds!

One day Father Blackbird (who is black, as you would expect) was keeping watch on Baby Blackbird (who is browny-grey, as you wouldn't expect) while he hopped about learning to feed himself and to fly, when suddenly Tooty appeared round the corner.

A Warning Call

"Tink, tink, tink, tink, tink, flying from tree to tree, which means, "Look out, look out, look out. Oh! do look out, there's danger behind you!"

But Baby Blackbird hadn't yet learnt all the cries, and took no notice of the warning. Tooty stopped, crouched down ready for a spring, and kept perfectly still except for the end of his tail, which went left, right, left, right, in a very excited way.

His mistress, who was indoors, heard the warning.

"Hullo!" she said, getting up quickly, "there's my blackbird in trouble about something," and out into the garden she went.

At first she saw nothing unusual. Tooty was hidden behind the lavender bush, and Baby Blackbird was so still that he didn't show. Tooty's mistress guessed, however, what all the noise meant, and very soon she saw the tiny bird, and walked towards it, talking to it as she went. But as soon as she got close, it just hopped away. She followed, talking all the time, and stooping down gently picked it up. Poor Baby Blackbird didn't understand that a friend was caring for him, and began to shake.

Baby Blackbird's Guardian

Father Blackbird was very noisy again, and as his baby was being carried away to a safer place he followed. But Baby Blackbird wouldn't keep still; he wriggled and wriggled, and before Tooty's mistress could stop him, had fluttered down to the grass quite close to Tooty.

What excitement! Tooty's tail swished backwards and forwards. Now, he told himself, he would have a great game! But before he could spring, Father Blackbird swooped down from the tree, pitched on the grass between his baby and Tooty, faced Tooty, and stood there, quite quiet, but with his wings slightly spread out.

Baby Blackbird kept perfectly still. So did Tooty. Then Tooty began to creep around with his body nearly touching the ground and his feet moving very slowly. Father Blackbird gave two hops and faced him. Tooty tried again, but Father Blackbird still hopped between him and Baby. Then they all kept still for a minute, two minutes, three minutes, four minutes.

After that a strange thing happened. Tooty turned his head away from the birds and slowly crept off and went indoors. He got into his basket, turned round and round a few times, curled up and went to sleep.

Brave Father Blackbird! He had saved Tooty from doing a naughty thing in teasing Baby Blackbird, and he had taught Baby not to hop about in open spaces where he might be caught before he could hide or hop away. And this is a really true story.

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The Home Forum

The Youngest Of Forty-eight

KANSAS WAS LETTING our train from the East pass through, across mile after mile of flat, gray fields, without even a wintry smile of welcome on its frozen face. Then our eyes were suddenly caught by some distant objects racing toward the railroad track, as if in a hurry to greet us. Were they little round animals: groundhogs or hedgehogs? Neither of those ever traveled so fast. Rabbits? No, rabbits would all be running away. On came these fluffy things, pell-mell. Some might be two feet big; some much smaller. They bounced and skipped and rolled, tumbling over themselves, as if to make up by their friendly haste for our cold reception. But the wire fence edging the track caught and held them one by one, alongside our windows, and as far ahead as we could see. There they hung to watch the cars go by, as children might, if any had been about. Long after we found what they were, the impression lasted that Kansas had made us welcome, all because the winds sweeping its fields had tossed in our direction those eager clusters of tumbleweed.

* * *

It took us a while to get adjusted to the life on the Arizona ranch; or, rather, to arrange things so that we could poke around and enjoy the country in our own way. We did not fit into either of the two groups of riders that set off each morning: the old ladies who had never sat a horse before, and therefore walked their ponies the livelong ride; or the others, a horde of men, women, and children, who felt "Western" when they left the corral at a dead run, yelling "Whoopee!" Yet we were uneasy, and so was the head cowboy (very much so), at the idea of our starting off alone. We needed someone also to pull out the nails which our "Drive-Yourself" car picked up wholesale. At last we found the very boy—a combination-boy—who drove us round, dressed in a yellow satin blouse, blue muslin tie, and ten-gallon hat. He rode with us, of course; and, as he did not know the paths, we now got lost in high-toned isolation, but were free to botanize to our hearts' delight.

* * *

The tumbleweed was only the first of the unfamiliar vegetation we were to discover on our trip. We had supposed that California and Wyoming, where we had been not so long before, would have introduced us to some of them. But the Arizona landscape bristled with the strangest shapes; we might have been in another world. We looked in vain in this assemblage for the comic silhouette of the Joshua tree—a great favorite of ours. In its place we found all sorts of cacti—funny enough, too, goodness knows, but different. Growths that stuck out aggressively; in suits of mail. I don't know where we had gathered the impression, which we quickly shed, that Burbank, and his selective methods, had pulled out most of these desert thorns. Biggest of all the cacti is the saguaro, which bears the State Flower. It takes an unconscionable time to grow; the taller specimens have been at it for hundreds of years. If we laughed at their funny looks, they, upheld by their long memories, could well laugh back at us; and at all modern tourists, who think that nowadays we are journeying through the "wilds." Their appearance has been likened to so many objects, that we tried not to see resemblances. But we could not help it. They look so ridiculously like a lot of things. Well-padded pugilists, carrying a boxing mitt, sometimes with a couple of extra mitts slung around their waists. A bear, erect, head thrown back, watching a club which he balances on his right paw, his left advanced to break its fall. These were the specimens that, through the centuries, had been twisted out of shape. Left to themselves, these giants grow as symmetrically as tuning-forks. All this is nonsense, of course, but pleasant nonsense.

* * *

The cholla, the jumping cactus, is more of a nuisance than any other, for it likes to take the offensive. We soon learned to give it right of way. Only the slightest jar from a passer-by is needed, and off come its disagreeable tufts of greeny, white thorns. They really did seem to jump at us, in their readiness to break away from where they belonged, and attach themselves to us. They can spike even the heaviest leather boots, and are not so eager then to let go.

We should have known only half of the queerness of these cacti, if we had stopped at their outsides. The insides of the saguaro are the most inappropriate imaginable. In the middle of all its awkward padding is a slender wooden skeleton, slatted rib after rib, as graceful as bamboo. The ranch was much decorated with these ribs, and with the cholla's framework, too. The cholla holds a big surprise. Beneath its bristles, the branches are hollow cylinders of hard white wood, cut in peepholes; like the window-lattices behind which women in Mohammedan countries are hidden while they watch what is going on below them in the street.

* * *

The straightforward stalks of the ocotillo, or coachwhip bush, were a relief to our eyes in a landscape so snarled with cactus branches. They rise from the ground in a cluster, like the upright frame of a straw basket which holds in place the woven strands. These whiplike lashes have no fleshy covering, but nevertheless they are green along their entire length because of tiny close-growing leaves, like those of barberry; and in flowering-time their high tips are red with blossoms. It is these branches that the Indians use as ribs to support their mud roofs: with them the whites make fine wattle fences that root and stay green. But the ocotillo is not always sightly. On our rides we noticed many bushes that had collapsed: the straightness had gone out of their gray stalks, which sprawled over the sand like giant spiders.

We longed for the Wyoming sagebrush, and sniffed expectantly. But the only scent we picked up from the tangled vegetation was certainly not sage. We matched it as best we could with memories of perfume we knew in New England, and decided it was mint.

* * *

Arizona, compared to Wyoming, is gay with planted crops, and the gayest are the three citrus trees. The fruits of all three are much of a size: the grapefruit too small; the lemons too big. (Grapefruit are sold by the dozen; lemons by the pound!) Alongside these gaudy orchards, the cotton crop, acres of taupe flecked with white, has an insignificant look. "Playing possum," we thought, as we remembered the important way cotton has of mixing itself up with political and economic crises.

If many animals were there in Arizona, they kept out of sight. In Wyoming we had made the acquaintance of a delightful creature, that sat crouched on the roof of a cow-shed and answered us, back and forth, in a piercing note. The whistling marmot. Out there we had at last got over our astonishment at gray cows; and had lost our hearts to the questioning, little picket pin, or gopher. In Arizona we found none of these. In fact, the few animals we did see were little more than gray shadows, slipping between the gray chollas: coyotes, WOLVES, perhaps? We were fooled at first by their bigness. Soon we knew better. Much as we wished for something really savage, they were only jack rabbits.

* * *

With birds, we fared well. There was no question with the cardinal of his hiding himself or his identity.

"He can't travel incognito," said a little girl.

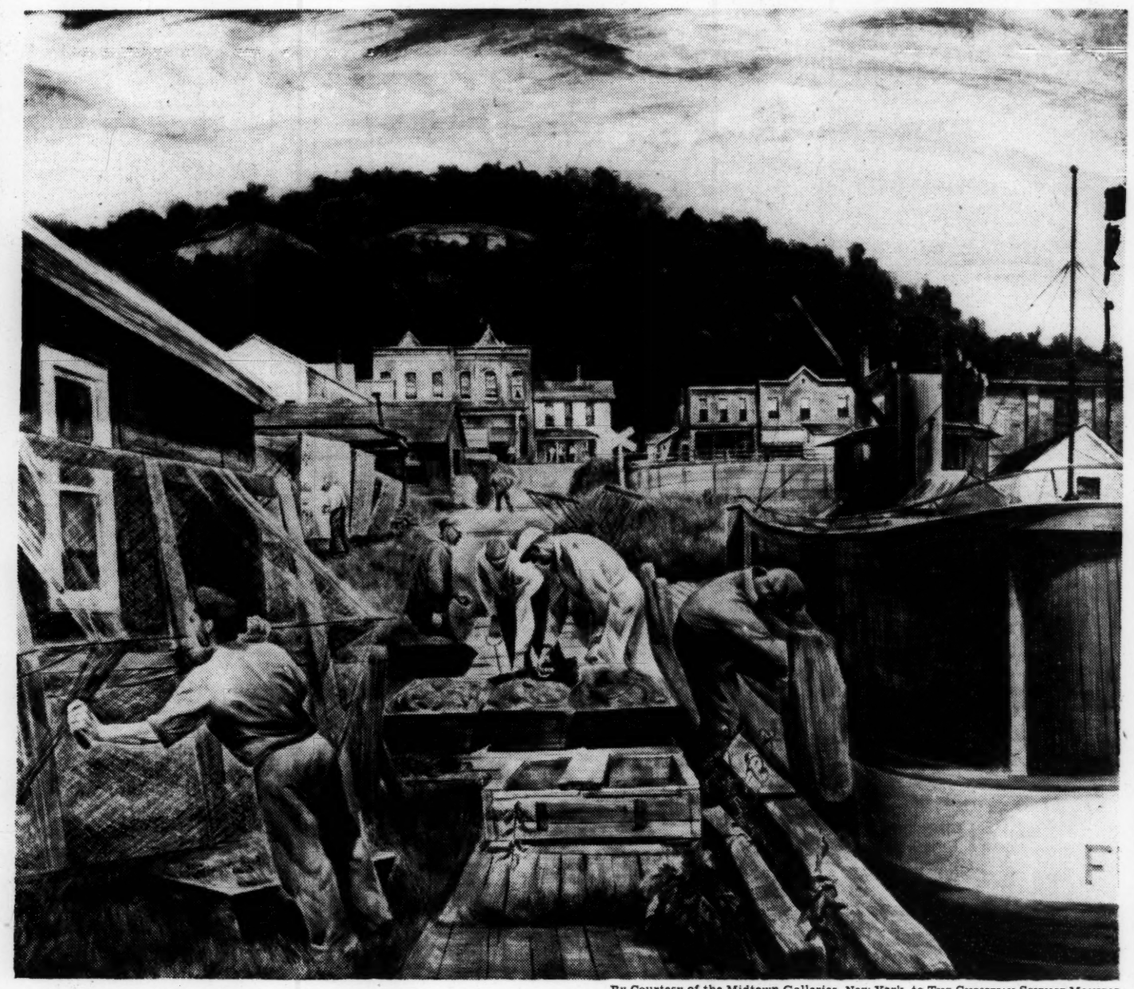
The road runner was full of business; the kingfisher sat smugly on a twig overhanging the river. His head was so big that, no matter from what direction we saw him, he looked as if he were in perspective, head on.

"His conformation is like a buffalo," the child commented.

She watched a gray heron rising on the heavy spread of his dark-tipped wings. "No need to photograph him 'slow-motion.'"

On the day we drove away to go home, we heard a flock of little birds chattering in a cottonwood tree. It was as if the wind of our passage had set in motion a string of sleigh-bells. A pretty farewell from young voices, in the youngest State of the Union.

P. R.



By Courtesy of the Midtown Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IN THE DAY'S WORK": *A Painting by Zoltan Sepeshy*

"IN THE DAY'S WORK," by the young Hungarian-American artist, Zoltan Sepeshy, was one of two hundred paintings selected for an exhibition to be circulated in Central and South America this summer to show the kind of painting that is being carried on in the United States today. After studying art at the Royal Academy in Budapest, Sepeshy came to the United States in 1920, and within the past few years has won many honors and awards.

Sepeshy's recent paintings, of which "In the Day's Work" is one, differ greatly from his earlier, more conventional Hungarian style. This is due largely to his use of the ancient tempera technique, which he has developed to a high point, evolving a distinctive and highly personal manner. Tempera is opaque and allows for no cast shadows, so that the artist must depend for his effects upon the organization of the planes of the picture and on the strength or delicacy of his colors. The technique, as Sepeshy practices it, lends itself to subtle differentiations of textures and to delicate atmospheric effects. A critic has written of this picture, "Here is the art of modern tempera in easel painting at its highest, wedded to a sense for the unobvious, the casual, in composition."

H. H. A.

Righteous Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE RESPONSIBILITY of a righteous government is to maintain the welfare of those governed; to secure for them peace, prosperity, freedom, and protection from all foes. The duty of its citizens is to support a righteous government.

There is but one right basis of government, namely, divine Love, which ensures the welfare of all mankind, regardless of race, creed, or color. Of God's kingdom the Hebrew Psalmist sang (Psalms 67:4), "O let the nations be glad and sing for joy: for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon earth." Observing the present conditions of turmoil, dismay, and suffering in the world, one might be tempted to believe the foregoing prophecy too transcendental for actual fulfillment. However, humanity is hungering for lasting peace and its attendant blessings. When human thought has reached the degree of spiritual understanding whereby God's government is seen to include righteous judgment for all people, universal brotherhood will be demonstrated, and, as the prophet Isaiah foretold (Isaiah 2:4), "Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

There is one God, infinite divine intelligence, governing the real or spiritual universe in perfect harmony. On page 469 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy defines "intelligence," in part, as "the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind, of the triune Principle,—Life, Truth, and Love,—named God." To experience the blessings of His righteous, harmonious government one must allow God, divine Love, to illumine and direct his way. Submitting to Mind's guidance, one opens the door of his consciousness to divine ideas, which find expression in his human activities. Spiritual qualities such as love, purity, wisdom, and holiness bless all mankind when expressed. Thus good proves its mastery over evil.

Christ Jesus, always obedient to the divine will, was master of every situation. When tempted in the wilderness to set up a temporal kingdom upon earth, he said (Matthew 4:10), "Get thee hence, Satan: for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." Throughout his ministry the Master often sought solitude in order to commune with God and to receive spiritual sustenance and guidance. And in demonstration of God's harmonious government he fed the hungry, healed the sick, raised the dead. Jesus' deeds are examples for all mankind, proving that his teachings point the way to harmony, which is open to all who are willing to accept divine guidance.

An example of how blessing and protection are realized through obedience to God is found in the Biblical account, in the thirteenth chapter of Genesis, of the experience of Abram and Lot. There was insufficient pasturage for the large flocks and herds of the two men while they remained together, and as a consequence there was strife between their herdsmen. Abram, obedient to divine Love, said to Lot (Genesis 13:8), "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between me and thee, and between my herdmen and thy herdmen; for we be brethren." He then gave Lot his choice of pasture land. Lot, influenced by material appearance, chose the rich, well-watered plain of Jordan. Abram dwelt in the land of Canaan. Afterward, however, Lot had to abandon his choice possessions, and flee for safety when the wicked cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed. But Abram was commended for his deed, as is evidenced in God's promise to him (Genesis 13:15), "All the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it, and to thy seed for ever."

Abram's experience is a waymark for all men, for by faithful obedience to God, individuals and nations may realize, in ever-increasing measure, freedom and protection from evil beliefs of every sort. God appeared to Abram and said to him (Genesis 17:1), "I am the Almighty God; walk before me, and be thou perfect." This must mean perfect in faith, in obedience, in reflecting the qualities of God, good.

Christian Science shows the way to attain freedom from evil through submission to God's divine government. Mrs. Eddy has given this Daily Prayer, found in the Manual of The Mother Church (Art. VIII, Sect. 4): "'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!" The establishing of "the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love" in individual consciousness leavens and purifies the whole lump of human thought. Through spiritualization of thought, individuals put off the effects of selfishness, envy, greed, hate, and fear, and realize the presence of the one righteous government, the government of God, infinite good.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

The Ripe Season

This is the ripe, ripe season;
this is the reason
for the deep, deep laughter;
and the good that comes after.

This is the rich, rich growing;
this is the sowing.
This is the high, high flower;
and the sweetened hour.

This is the red, red cherry,
and the blue berry.
This is the time to sing
of the ripening!

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

Igazságos Kormányzás

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk forditasa

EGY IGAZSÁGOS kormány felelőssége a kormányozottak jólétének fenntartása; hogy számukra békét, általános jómódúságot, szabadságot és minden ellenségtől való védelmet biztosítson. A polgárok kötelessége viszont az igazságos kormány támogatása.

A kormányzásnak csak egy helyes alapja van, s ez az isteni Szeretet, mely az egész emberiség jólétét biztosítja, faj, hit és színkülönbségre való tekintet nélkül. A héber zsoltáros ezt énekelte az Isten országáról (Zsolt 67:5): „Örvendnek és vigadnak a nemzetek, mert igazsággal ítéled a népeket, és a nemzeteket e földön te igazgatod." A világ mai zűrzavaros, kétségbeesett, szenvedő állapotának látványa arra csábíthatja az embert, hogy azt higyje, hogy a fentebbi jóslat túlmagasra szárnyal ahhoz, hogy tényleg beteljesülhessen. De az emberiség éhezik a tartós béke és annak áldásai után. Mikor az emberi gondolkozás eléri a szellemi értelem azon fokát, ahol látja, hogy Isten kormányzása minden népre kiterjedő igazságos ítéletet foglal magában, akkor be fog bizonyúlni az általános testvériség, melyben, ahogy Ézsaiás próféta jósolta (Ézsaiás 2:4), „Nép népre kardot nem emel, és hadakozást többé nem tanul."

Csak egy az Isten, a végtelen isteni értelem, aki az igazi, vagy szellemi világegyetemet tökéletes harmóniában kormányozza. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 469-ik oldal) Mary Baker Eddy meghatározása szerint az „értelem" „az ős és örök tulajdonsága a végtelen Elmének, a hármas Alapelvnek,—az Élet, Igazság, és Szeretetnek,—melynek Isten a neve." Hogy Isten igazságos, harmónikus kormányzásának áldásaiban részt vehessünk, meg kell engednünk, hogy az Isten, az isteni Szeretet világítsa meg és irányítsa az utunkat. Mikor az Elme irányításának vetjük alá magunkat, evvel kinyitjuk öntudatunknak ajtaját az isteni ideáknak, melyek viszont az emberi tevékenységeinkben találnak kifejezést. Olyan szellemi tulajdonságok, mint a szeretet, a tisztaság, bölcseség és szentség az egész emberiséget megáldják, mikor kifejezésre jutnak. Igy bizonyítja be a jó a gonosz fölötti uralmat.

Krisztus Jézus, aki mindég engedelmeskedett az isteni akaratnak, ura volt minden helyzetnek. Mikor a vadonban arra volt csábítva, hogy földön való világi királyságot alapítson, ezt mondta (Máté 4:10): „Eredj el Sátán, mert meg van írva: Az Urat, a te Istenedet imádd, és csak néki szolgálj." Szolgálata alatt a Mester gyakran vonúlt vissza a magányosságba, hogy Istennel érintkezhessen és hogy szellemi táplálékot és irányítást kaphasson. És Isten harmónikus kormányzásának bizonyítékaképen táplálta az éhezőket, meggyógyította a betegeket és feltámasztotta a halottakat. Jézus tettei az egész emberiség javát szolgálják, mert bebizonyítják, hogy tanításai a harmóniához vezetnek, ami mindenkinek, aki csak hajlandó az isteni irányítást elfogadni, a rendelkezésére áll.

Hogy az Istennek való engedelmesség hogyan áld meg és hogyan véd meg, annak példáját a Mózes I. könyvének 13-ik fejezetében leírt Ábrahám és Lót bibliai történetében találhatjuk. Amig együtt maradtak, nem volt elég legelője a két ember nagy falkáinak és csordáinak és e miatt a pásztoraik között viszálykodás támadt. Ábrahám, az isteni Szeretetnek engedelmeskedve ezt mondta a Lótnak (Mózes I. 13:8): „Ne legyen versengés közöttem és közötted, se az én pásztoraim között és a te pásztoraid között: hiszen atyafiak vagyunk." És ez után megengedte, hogy Lót válasszon magának a legelőkből. Lót, az anyagi látszattól befolyásolva a Jordánnak vízzel jól ellátott gazdag síkságát választotta. Ábrahám Kanaán földjén lakozott. Évekkel ezután azonban Lótnak el kellett hagyni becses birtokait és biztonságáért menekülnie kellett mikor a két bünös város, Sodom és Gomorrah elpusztúlt. Ábrahám pedig dicséretet nyert a jó tettéért, melyet Istennek neki tett igérete bizonyít (Mózes I, 13:15): „Mert mind az egész földet, a melyet látsz, neked adom, és a te magodnak örökre."

Ábrahám története útjelzőül szolgálhat minden embernek, mert Istennek való hűséges engedelmeskedéssel minden egyén és nemzet magáévá teheti, folytonosan növekvő mértékben, a gonosz minden fajtáju hiedelmétől való szabadságot és védelmet. Isten megjelent Ábrahám előtt és ezt mondta neki (Mózes I. 17:1): „Én a mindenható Isten vagyok, járj én előttem, és légy tökéletes." Ez csak a hitben, az engedelmességben, az Isten, a jó, tulajdonságainak visszatükrözésében való tökéletességet jelentheti.

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) megmutatja, hogy hogyan lehet magunknak az Isten isteni kormányzásának való alávetésével a gonosz alól felszabadulást nyerni. Mrs. Eddy ezt a Mindennapi Imát adta meg, mely a Manual of The Mother Church-ben (Az Anya Egyház Kézikönyve, VIII. Cikk, 4-ik Szakasz) található: „ „Jöjjön el a Te országod;' legyen meg bennem az isteni Igazság, Élet, és Szeretet kormányzata, és utasítson ki belőlem minden bűnt; és gazdagítsa a Te Igéd az egész emberiség érzelmeit, és kormányozza őket!" Az „isteni Igazság, Élet, és Szeretet uralmának" az egyéni öntudatba való behozása megerjeszti és megtisztítja az emberi gondolkozás egész összességét. A gondolkozás átszellemítésével megszabadúl az egyén az önzés, irigység, kapzsiság, gyülölet és félelem hatásaitól és meglátja az egyetlen igazságos kormánynak, az Isten, a végtelen jó kormányának a jelenlétét.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Office Hours in Turkey

AT THE FOOT of Mr. Straus's garden was a wharf, and there the Minister was waiting, a small, scholarly-looking man with a straggly, sandy beard. Both he and his wife did their best to make me feel at home. . . .

Towards evening, the Strauses left me at my hotel in Therapia. While from the balcony of my room I watched the fading light on the purple-shadowed hills of Asia across the Bosporus a band was playing Viennese music in the garden below. I fell asleep convinced that Turkey was going to fulfill my utmost expectations of romance and adventure.

I reported for duty early the next morning and Mr. Straus at once set me at my old job of writing up the archives; to my dismay they had been far more neglected than those at London. I found it a dull occupation for a beautiful morning. Through the open door I could see the garden and the sun shining on a spreading tree loaded with ripe black figs, a fruit I particularly liked. About eleven o'clock the temptation became irresistible. I sauntered out and looked up; they were just beyond reach. Quickly I pulled myself into the tree, and, with my mouth full, was swinging my legs happily when I heard a great voice booming, "Mr. Griscom, I expect the secretary of my Legation to attend to his duties and not spend his time eating figs in the garden."

I had to swallow hastily before I could reply meekly, "Yes, Mr. Straus." I felt I had made a bad start.

Thereafter it seemed to me I had a time clock on my every minute. Quite unlike the Embassy in London, this Legation was conducted as though it were an office with regular hours. Mr. Straus had received an excellent business training in the family crockery-importing concern at 42 Warren Street, New York City. The discipline did me a world of good, and his profound knowledge of international law was extremely helpful.—From "Diplomatically Speaking," by LLOYD C. GRISCOM. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Meter Reader

He came across the city lot
Between the prickly pear and berry vine.
He whistled loudly what was not
A tune but just a lusty mannish sign

Of happiness. I saw him pause,
Stoop, pick something up,
And looking sharp to see the cause,
I found it was a buttercup.

He fastened it against his tie—
With feet that neither walked nor ran
But seemed to jig and yet to fly,
He reached the door and sang:
"Light man."

MAIDI PAYNE

Indispensable

to Individual Progress

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by MARY BAKER EDDY, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

The President Advises Mr. F. D. Roosevelt . . . . . By Roscoe Drummond

The upshot of the past week's news is that with respect to the main idea the United States is still free-wheeling.

From a Washington watchtower, at least, it looks like this: President Roosevelt has the Nation's defense machine headed clearly and unwaveringly in the right direction: that direction is the defeat of Hitler. He is delighted to have stout fellows, like Secretary Knox and General Marshall, lean against the rear bumper and push, as they did last week. But when it comes to really applying the power, it appears that Mr. Roosevelt has his hand nearer the brake than the gear-shift.

The prime issue in the world today is when and how the United States will act to win the war. The main events of recent days which bore on that issue are these:

1. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy—often ahead of the President in urging forthright action but never repudiated—said bluntly and publicly in Boston last week what every high American military strategist believes, that now is the time to clear the Atlantic of the German menace. He declared that the United States Navy can do the trick. He affirmed that if, while Hitler is assaulting Stalin, America clears the path across the Atlantic and delivers the weapons from American factories, "ultimate defeat for Hitler is certain."

Chief of Staff Outspoken

2. General George C. Marshall in his biennial report as Chief of Staff, tossed delicate politics to the wind and told Congress exactly what the War Department would have to do if it were to be in a position to protect American security. He told Congress that the whole selective service army, the officers of the Reserve Corps and the National Guard should be kept in training beyond the prescribed year. He told Congress that the Nation's armed forces should be free to go into action anywhere in the world. He asked Congress to give the necessary authority.

3. The Administration is genuinely intent upon stepping up the shipment of urgent arms to both Britain and China all along the line, from production to delivery. The need may finally bring the President to a reorganization of the whole procurement set-up and the addition of new faces to the OPM. Shortage of funds will not be allowed to stand in the way. Nearly all of the original $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation has now been allocated and a request for a further appropriation is being prepared.

4. With Hitler and Stalin in a death grip, with the RAF raiding Germany with little opposition from the Luftwaffe, with Secretary Knox calling for action now to clear the Atlantic, President Roosevelt, at his midweek press conference held at Hyde Park, drew back, gave ground, at least temporarily, to the noninterventionists, philosophized a bit and re-expressed the "hope" that the United States could keep out of the war.

Where Does It Leave Us?

Specifically with respect to Secretary Knox's appeal, the President said he had no comment.

Specifically with respect to General Marshall's candid recommendations, the President has as yet taken no position.

In his brief Independence Day broadcast, the President called on Americans to be prepared to "pledge their lives, if necessary" to preserve the Nation's freedom.

Where, then, does all this leave us with respect to the main idea? And the main idea, as Mr. Roosevelt has said many times, is the defeat of Hitlerism as soon as possible. It leaves the Country pretty much free-wheeling and right back in the middle of the old argument of act now versus wait and see, with the President, at this moment, watching from the sidelines instead of leading.

No statesman has seen the issue of this war more clearly than has Franklin Roosevelt or has set his course more decisively.

"The first and fundamental fact," the President has said, is that this is "a world war for world domination."

Intent on Defeat of Hitler

"We will not," the President has declared, "accept a Hitler-dominated world."

And finally: "We do not accept, and will not permit, this Nazi 'shape of things to come.'"

There is, in fact, little if any disagreement between the President and his blunt-speaking Secretary of the Navy despite the fact that Mr. Knox hopes that the United States will fight now and Mr. Roosevelt hopes the United States won't have to fight at all.

When Mr. Knox speaks, it still remains for the President to decide. When Mr. Roosevelt speaks, the President must have decided.

Few can, with propriety, give advice to the President of the United States. I know one such, and his words are:

"When your enemy comes at you in a tank or a bombing plane, if you hold your fire until you see the whites of his eyes, you will never know what hit you. Our Bunker Hill of tomorrow may be several thousand miles from Boston."

These words are from the President of the United States.

The Country Speaks: Wyoming

On Clouds, Lambs, Prisons and, of Course, Aid to Britain . . By Rodney L. Brink

Great white clouds like full-rigged ships with all sails set float low over Wyoming's craggy peaks and high plains, eastward bound—toward Britain. On some days, in their sea of azure, they keep up a constant and close-packed procession, as if a never-ending fleet were coming out of the West, freighted with good and needed things, and carrying them unwaveringly toward a certain goal beyond the eastern horizon.

Around the State Capital in Cheyenne Mrs. Nels H. Smith, wife of the Governor, is credited with giving the first impetus to an idea that gives real ships something to carry, direct from the people of Wyoming, to their racial cousins in the air raid shelters and other refuges of beleaguered Britain.

Blankets! We who have read of the calm courage of those who must go nightly to cramped and crowded underground quarters to escape the destructive scourge from the skies can imagine in part the comfort there may be in a thick blanket of soft, new wool.

Blankets are being made especially for Britain by the men in the State Penitentiary at Rawlins.

"We have made several shipments, and I actually think that these blankets have already gone to Britain," says A. S. Roach, Warden.

Blankets Made by Inmates

Men in the penitentiary make the blankets. There was a woolen mill within the prison walls which turned out blankets and articles of woolen clothing for the inmates of the prison and certain other State Institutions.

Wyoming stockmen contribute the wool. The enterprise started in a small way, but Warden Roach has said that "blankets will be made up just as the wool which is donated is received."

About 40 men are at present employed in the woolen mill. All of them are not employed at blanket-making, the Warden says, but most of them have a hand in it when the blankets go through that part of the process of manufacture at which they may be working.

This reporter asked Warden Roach some other questions about his institution and the men who are making blankets-for-Britain, which brought forth some enlightening information.

"What other jobs are there for the men to perform in the institution?"

"None except maintenance at the institution. We have a penitentiary farm where we work some of our best trusties."

"Are there any outstanding leaders among the inmates in the blankets-for-Britain work?"

The Warden thought not.

"Do the men earn any special consideration of 'good time' marks for this work?"

Perhaps the Idea Will Spread

The answer was "No."

"Are any men engaged in it who might, if they were free, be in the British fighting forces?"

The Warden did not believe so.

Wyoming's spring lambs are grazing their way to the highlands these days, and gamboling among the sagebrush as only well-fed, well-protected lambs can gambol.

There are so many lambs traveling toward the highlands, with fleeces in competition with the white clouds overhead, that if the old nursery rhyme question might be asked, "Have you any wool?" a widespread chorus of treble bleats could almost be expected to answer, "Yes sir; yes sir; many bags full."

Many State penitentiaries in the West and elsewhere are still equipped with machinery for making shirts, shoes, and other needful articles. Some of these were sold in the open market until a few years ago when a Federal law compelled the labeling of all prison-made goods sold to the public. Since then prison manufacture has dwindled.

So Wyoming has found a new and beneficial use for its wool output and its prison wool-manufacturing machinery.

Perhaps, in addition to contributing blankets to the cause of democracy, the State has contributed an idea that may spread to other States and to other lines of needed production.

The great white sky fleet sails endlessly on—eastward.

To Change the Subject:

Front Seat Philosopher . . . . . By Jessie Arndt

It's not that I mind walking. I like it, but I still miss Washington taxis.

Oh, it's not that they're cheaper than those in other cities, although it is true that they are—take you all the way from Capitol Hill to Florida Avenue and 16th Street for 20 cents and a 5 cent tip—and perhaps that is why Washingtonians use them so often. But it's not the ride that I miss, it's the taxis peculiar to the Capital.

Other cities have taxis and taxi drivers too—good service—you will point out. True, I grant, but there are glass windows in those of other cities between driver and passenger. Think of it, glass windows and silent drivers. You pay more for the trip, and transportation is all you get. You enter the cab and ride for blocks and blocks without so much as a word of information volunteered by the driver. He neither talks to you nor offers to turn on his radio to entertain you.

A taxi trip in other cities is a cold commercial proposition. In Washington it is inevitably a friendly occasion and an educational one.

The Driver Is Your Host

When you enter a Washington taxi, the driver is your host. If you are a stranger, he takes a personal interest in seeing that you are aware of places and persons of importance that you pass along the way. In case you are a resident, he has other subjects of conversation. He offers scraps of information on national and international affairs that he has picked up "from a Congressman that I took up to the House Office Building this morning." He talks of the housing situation; the progress of the new underpass at Scott Circle; offers carefully thought-out plans for solving the Capital's traffic problems; recalls the weather 10 years ago; has suggestions as to how to stop Hitler and is ready with a prediction as to the next Presidential election. These and similar subjects exhausted, he talks about his wife and children, tells you how business has been and when he will have his little house out in Virginia all paid for—but he always talks.

There is seldom a silent moment in a Washington taxi. Even if you are accompanied by a friend, it is safe to count on the driver's joining pleasantly in your conversation—after all, it is his cab, you are his passengers and he is friendly whether he talks with a New England accent or a Southern drawl.

No, It's Not Impertinence

Perhaps he has been a newspaperman in better days or an engineer, a musician, a prize fighter or an artist—I have ridden with them all. He may be a Government clerk by day and a taxi driver by night, earning money for more education or saving up to get married. The old "hackers" are the professionals and tell you frankly they haven't much use for the men who use cab driving merely as a spring-board to something they consider a better job. The old-timers speak familiarly of persons whose names have been headlined in the news for the past 20 years. Many of them count high Government officials among their friends. If you happen into their cab, you will hear about it.

If you don't know Washington taxis, you may think it impertinent when the driver begins talking to you as you settle yourself in his cab at the Union Station. But it is not. After you have been in the Capital awhile, you will understand the remark quoted a few months ago in the Reader's Digest and attributed to a Washington taxi driver: "Shall I turn on the radio, sir, or shall we just talk?"

Mme. Koo: China Has Proved Self in War Crucible

Envoy's wife confident of Nippon's final defeat; calls struggle that of free peoples.

Peace desired but freedom will not be bartered; women provide for 20,000 orphans.

By Alexander H. Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 5—"Japan cannot win in China." That is the firm belief of Mme. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

"Four years — terribly hard years—have proved that China will fight on," Mme. Koo told your correspondent. "The fifth year will begin on July 7, and we are ready to carry on our resistance for 10 more years if need be. We are stronger militarily than we were at the beginning of the war. Our trained army is more than twice as large as it was in 1937.

"Too, we are stronger in the sense that we have built up new industries and developed our agriculture with a view that our people may be fed and clothed without outside aid. We are stronger in morale than ever before. We are welded together in one great national unity, and we are determined to develop our freedoms and our democracy."

As Mme. Koo spoke, she appeared the symbol of modern Chinese womanhood. With the exception of the Soong sisters—Mme. Kung, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo—she has perhaps done more than any other woman to aid her people in their struggle against the most aggressive power in the East.

In this work she has been the chief support of her husband, one of the most distinguished and best-known of China's diplomats. She knows every European capital and Washington, and her dinners in Paris, London and Geneva are famous. Her work, however, has not been limited to the social side, but has embraced humanitarian activity that has put her in the forefront in the care of victims of the war in China.

Nation's Need

While China can resist Japan for many years and keep Japan from winning, yet, in order to drive out the Nipponese the Chinese people need help in their desperate struggle, Mme. Koo stressed.

"We can fight on many years," she said, "but to win the battle for democracy in the Far East we must have weapons, technicians and machines. We have been greatly encouraged by the statements made recently by your President. 'China shall have our help,' he has said. The Lend-Lease Bill makes possible that help. If the United States fulfills its promise, it will assist us to develop the highways over which we can carry the new materials, and it will help to provide us with those materials.

"China has been fighting longer than any of the other countries in this war against aggression. By her ceaseless efforts she has so far been able to save India, the Dutch East Indies, Singapore, Australia and the Philippines from Axis domination. It is no longer China's struggle only. It is the struggle of all freedom-loving nations against the powers on the other side of both oceans which are opposed to freedom. That is why we feel that we not only have a right to call upon your country for aid, but in doing so we are offering you a way to avoid the torture which we have already borne and which Europe is now bearing with us."

Potential Market

Mme. Koo saw China as perhaps the world's greatest post-war market. Holding that reconstruction after the war could be had only through the nations' ability to manufacture and sell peacetime goods, she saw the Open Door in China as essential and as representative of the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations. She characterized the Open Door as a "most beneficial" doctrine, the establishment and maintenance of which "will enrich not only all foreign nations that seek trade and commerce with China, but will enrich China herself."

"I am sure that a victorious, free and independent China, with a large population and vastly rich resources, is bound to become the greatest market for manufactured goods in the world," she continued. "Moreover, China perhaps will be the one country which can offer the most profitable investments for the vast surpluses of capital in the United States which will in all probability result from the stoppage of the armament industries when the war is over. I should think the Open Door doctrine could be applied with beneficial results for all nations not only in the Far East, but also the rest of the world."

China sincerely desires peace, Mme. Koo declared, but will not barter her freedom for a treaty that would virtually be a surrender.

"There is not one of us who does not wish peace," she said. "I do not blame Americans who dread the thought of war for the United States. China, too, has always loved peace. But peace, I feel, grows dimmer as the Axis Powers grow stronger.

U. S. and Japan

"Much can be done by the United States to bring peace nearer by firmly refusing to aid Japan, who, as the Eastern jaw of the Axis pincer, presents an everlasting threat to America in the Pacific. If the United States, whether openly or not, strengthens Japan's war machine by aiding her economically, America is building up a warring power on her Eastern and most vulnerable flank, and she is thereby bringing war—not peace—closer to these shores. If the United States ceases to sell war supplies, such as oil and scrap iron to Japan, she will take a step which will bring peace—not war—nearer.

"Strong action on the part of this country in the Pacific area at this critical moment is the only action that can lead to peace."

Until the day of peace dawns, Mme. Koo made it plain that she, like her countrymen and countrywomen, will carry on the good fight. Meanwhile, her efforts will continue to be in aid of China's immediate war sufferers. Four years of war have brought more than 4,000,000 Chinese casualties and many thousands of war orphans. It is to aid these that Mme. Koo has been—and is—most active.

Orphans Housed

She recalled for your correspondent that more than 20,000 orphans of the war are now housed in 49 refugee children's homes established by the women of China under the leadership of Mme Chiang Kai-shek. These, she said, are not "mere orphans' homes, but are modern schools with trained teachers giving the children vocational training, schooling in reading and writing, political training and training in social living.

"The children are those who have been lost from their parents, or whose parents have been killed in the war," she continued. "They have been found by the vigilant workers in every town and hamlet bombed or occupied by the Japanese Army. These workers search for the children after each bombing or invasion by enemy troops, hunting in demolished houses and through the fields and in the alleys for children who have been frightened into running away from the terrors of war and have thereby lost their parents. They are taken into Western China; new clothes, good food and the love and attention that every child craves are given them."

Mme. Koo recalled several instances of how this child care was working out.

A Child's Story

"The story of seven-year-old Ling Hsiao-er is typical," she said. "He had lived by begging since the death of his parents in an air raid. He was found and brought into a home, where he was rowdy, ill-tempered and impervious to any form of discipline. He bullied his schoolmates, complained about the food and even tried to beat the servants. The teachers despaired of him.

"Gradually, however, Ling Hsaio-er came to feel that he was important to those who ran the home. One day he was the only one who dared to wade through a flood in the compound to plug a broken water main. His schoolmates admired him and his teachers were proud of his fearlessness. Now he is the captain of the group, although he is younger than some of his subordinates. Instead of being a bully, he is a leader, his talents are being developed, so that one day he will become a strong citizen of the new China to come.

"There are innumerable stories of the cowering, frightened children who have arrived at the homes after running Japanese blockades, hiding for many days in fields and mountains, living on berries and leaves. But these children are growing out of their fear. They are becoming healthy and informed. They are learning to become citizens. Many of them are already planning to be leaders and talk, as American children do, of one day becoming President."

Mme. Koo described the vastly important work being done by the present Administration in connection with agricultural development and the building up of an industrial co-operative system. Millions of war refugees have always been farmers, and land is being given them in the newly-developed West, where they are planting, cultivating and reaping, thus adding to the production of food so much needed for the Army and the people of Free China

"Unused land is being developed for these rehabilitation projects,' she continued. "Much of the land in the West is wholly cultivated by farmers who have lived there for generations. The refugee farmers come from the coastal areas which have been burned or sacked by the Japanese invaders. However, farm produce is greatly needed with the increased population caused by the tremendous migration of more than 40,000,000 into the area of Free China. Consequently, the National Government, in conjunction with the local authorities, is reclaiming western land, putting in irrigation systems, bringing in fertilizers and farm implements, and giving plots of farm land to the refugee farmers, who have thereby become both self-sufficient and productive.

Soil Reclamation

"Within the last week the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has announced the establishment of a reclamation bureau which is now surveying new wastelands which can be made arable in the northwestern and southwestern Provinces. Agriculture, animal husbandry and sericulture will be encouraged when the refugees are placed on these newly reclaimed areas.

"Up until recent months plots of land to cultivate, totalling 4,436,196 mow have been given to some 630,000 refugees. [A mow is equivalent to about one-third of an English acre.] Both the acreage and the number of refugees placed on the land will increase rapidly under the new bureau."

The development of industrial co-operatives has been one of the most notable features in Free China. These co-operative establishments have been moved ahead of the Japanese invaders far into the interior of Free China, where they are functioning and turning out all manner of supplies, military and civil. Many of the plants have been carried on the backs of porters and set up beyond the reach of Japanese warplanes. Mme. Koo described them as "another demonstration of the manner in which the refugees have been able to pull themselves up by their own bootstraps, thereby not only serving to show the world that the small people cannot be bullied into submission by international gangsterism, but also to tremendously aid the Government in its heroic struggle against desperate odds."

"These are small industrial units, manufacturing 200 different products from soap to shoe-leather," she continued. "There are now 3,000 of these units employing a total of about 100,000 workers. This means that industrial co-operatives are giving a direct livelihood to some 500,000 people who would otherwise have to be on relief."

Mme. Koo and her husband are, perhaps, one of the most important contributions China has made to the world in proving, despite Kipling, that the East and the West can meet. Through her efforts and those of her husband, the distinguished Dr. Wellington Koo, the East and the West have met, and the meeting has been agreeable — indeed, affectionate. They have two sons, one of whom is in Columbia University, the other at Harvard.

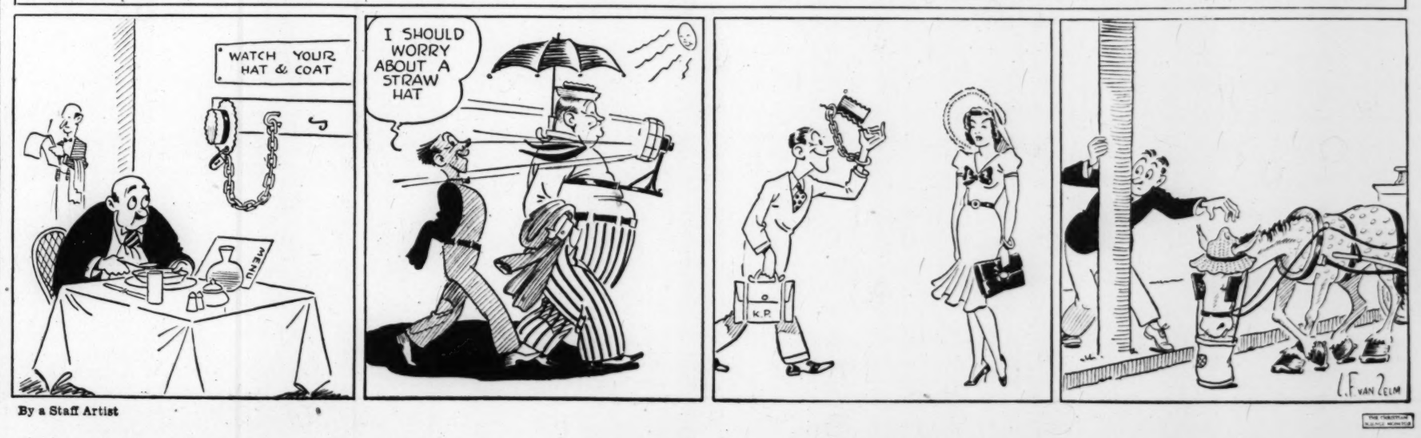
We, Too, Stand Ready

This Chinese drummer boy—one of uncounted millions of Chinese youngsters—prepares to take up the national task of repelling the invading Japanese and restoring China to her basis of freedom.

Wide World

Mrs. Wellington Koo

Wife of China's Ambassador to London.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By a Staff Artist

Massachusetts Amateur Golf Championship Starts Tomorrow at Longmeadow Club

Small Field Chasing Title Being Defended by Bishop

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the 37th Massachusetts amateur golf championship prepares to get under way tomorrow morning at Longmeadow Country Club just outside of Springfield, it is getting pretty hard to see beyond the big shadow cast by defending champion Ted Bishop.

Definitely the dominating figure in Bay State golf right now, the genial Woodlander goes into this tournament with everything to win and everything to win with. He has won or tied for first in 11 straight M. G. A. events this season, including two over this week end and three over the previous week end. He was tied for low amateur in the recent State open with two fine last rounds of 70. He likes the Longmeadow course. And—perhaps most important of all—he has the necessary confidence in his ability to succeed himself.

Small Field

To be victorious again come next Saturday afternoon, Bishop has to get by one of the smallest fields in the modern history of the State championship, for according to the entry list released yesterday by the M. G. A., only 64 golfers have signified their intentions of competing. More may enter by starting time tomorrow morning, however, as President Mel Merritt has announced that post entries will be allowed.

Despite the smallness of the field numerically, there is no indication that Bishop will walk away to his second title in succession, and thereby become the first man to succeed himself since Fred Wright, Jr., "The Old Master," won four of his seven State titles in the period from 1928-'31. Most of the outstanding golfers of Massachusetts will be on hand for this event—first State amateur to be held west of Worcester.

Seasoned Campaigners

A full 15 competitors can be counted off who are capable of making things interesting in match play, a department in which Bishop has not excelled until the last two years. Most of them are campaigners seasoned in the heat of tournament play, and none gives up without a struggle.

Foremost among the contenders is serious Leo Martin of Trapelo, a finalist in last year's amateur at Salem, later winner of the New England amateur championship at Manchester. These two met a month ago at The Country Club in Brookline in either a replay of last year's final in the amateur or a possible preview of this year's final. At Brookline Ted was again the victor. Maybe Ted has Leo's number, or maybe for Leo a third meeting will be different. That's golf for you.

Besides Leo, there are his twin brother, Edward, always dangerous; Mel Merritt, medalist last year; Teddy Adams of South Shore, 1939 winner who is determined to make up for his failure to qualify for match play last year; Ed Franzeim of Bellevue, State junior champion; Ray Marad of George Wright, runner-up in 1939; Arthur Peterson of Oak Hill, 1937 runner-up; Mel Demarais, slender Haverhill shotmaker; Dave Sullivan of Blue Hill, runner-up for the national high school championship this spring; and Joe Lynch, winner in 1933 at Worcester.

Other veteran campaigners who will bear watching are Franklin Pfaelzer of The Country Club, Ray Hansbury of United Shoe, Joe Monohan Jr., of Belmont, Fred Hill of Green Hill, and Ed Anderson of Blue Hill.

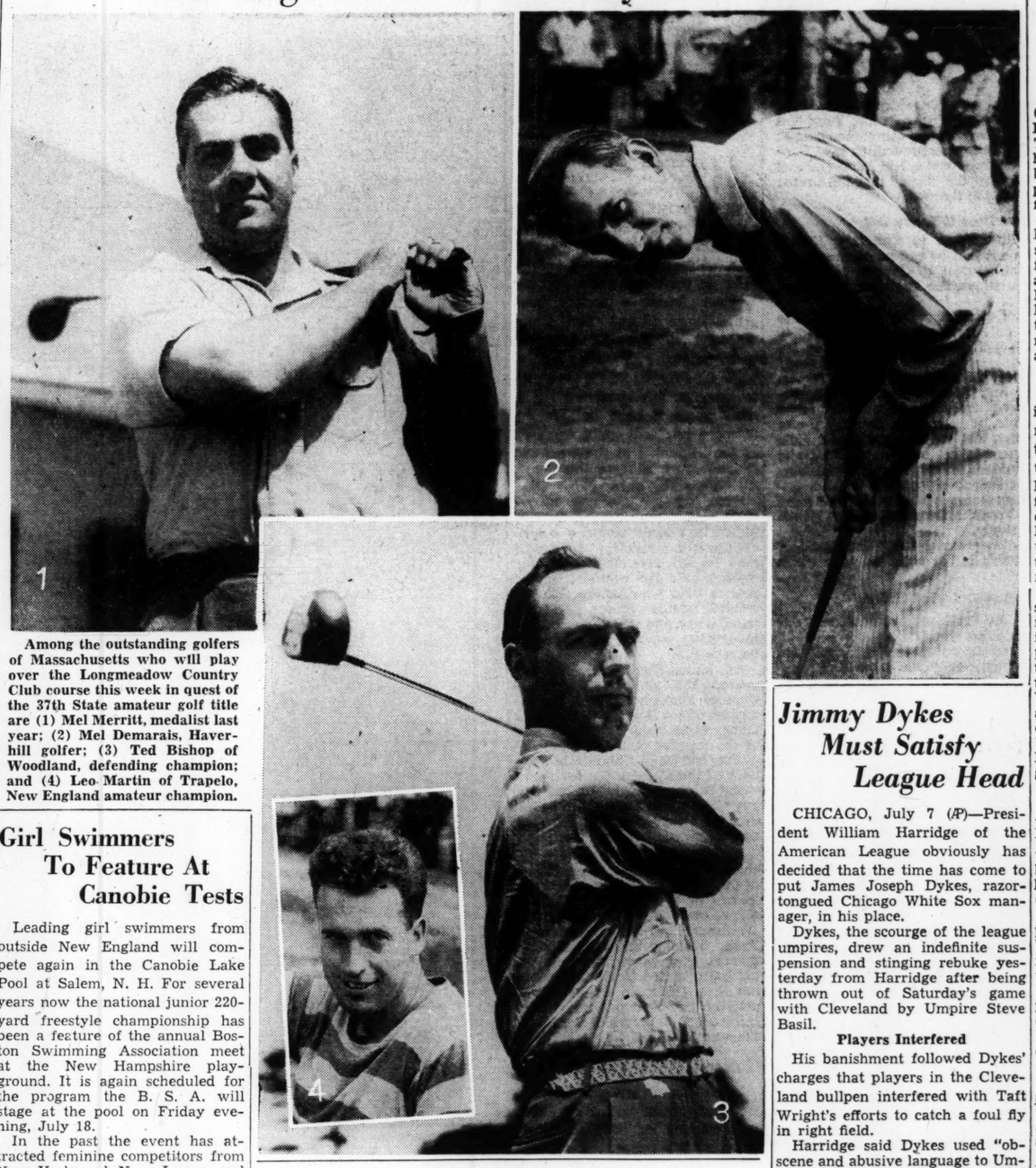
* * *

Bishop's achievements over the week end included a repetition of his 1940 victory at Pine Brook Valley where his gross 71 was tops among a field of 148. . . . At Marshfield he slipped a bit, tying for first instead of winning outright as he did last year and in 1938 . . . Ted's 70 was matched by Fred Baker of Thorny Lea . . . The two will play off in August . . . The tournament at Marshfield attracted a field of 419 golfers, a new high record for M. G. A. events, surpassing the mark of 402 established last year in this same tournament.

* * *

Longmeadow Country Club will send eight members to the first tee tomorrow, and chances are that they will make a strong bid for the Windeler Shield . . . This trophy, emblematic of team supremacy, was taken last year by Salem . . . Chief opposition to Longmeadow will come from Green Hill, runner-up by six points last year, with its team of Fred Anderson, Wallace Hellstrom, Ralph Sawyer, Leo Hehir, William T. O'Connell, and Fred Hill . . . Longmeadow members include W. E. Haskell, G, W. Donahue, Milton Reach, Jr., P. W. Simons, Capt. R. W. Meals, M. E. Keiser, Carroll L. Garnett, F. C. Witzel . . . The low five scorers on each team in the two qualifying rounds count for the trophy.

Leading Contenders for Bay State Crown



Among the outstanding golfers of Massachusetts who will play over the Longmeadow Country Club course this week in quest of the 37th State amateur golf title are (1) Mel Merritt, medalist last year; (2) Mel Demarais, Haverhill golfer; (3) Ted Bishop of Woodland, defending champion; and (4) Leo Martin of Trapelo, New England amateur champion.

Girl Swimmers To Feature At Canobie Tests

Leading girl swimmers from outside New England will compete again in the Canobie Lake Pool at Salem, N. H. For several years now the national junior 220-yard freestyle championship has been a feature of the annual Boston Swimming Association meet at the New Hampshire playground. It is again scheduled for the program the B. S. A. will stage at the pool on Friday evening, July 18.

In the past the event has attracted feminine competitors from New York and New Jersey, and it is possible that both states will be represented again. The national junior furlong is one of five championships slated for the meet. The others are the N. E. senior 100-meter freestyle and N. E. junior 100-meter backstroke for the women and the N. E. senior 100-meter freestyle and the N. E. junior 100-meter freestyle for the men. In addition there are four other races, 220-yard breaststroke and 50-meter freestyle, class B (for those who have never placed in a freestyle championship), for women as well as the men.

Entries close Thursday, July 10, 1941, with H. Bradlee Fenno, 84 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Oddities

Dewey and Jack Widner, brothers, are Pacific Coast League umpires.

Last winter Craig Wood wrote an article, "How I Will Win the Open," but no publisher would buy it.

Les Steers, the champion jumper, goes over the bar 6ft. 11in. face down.

Sylvia Knowles of Chestnut Hill, Pa., sister of Hope Knowles, is quite a tennis player, too, despite the fact 10-inch braids are sometimes in the way of her racquet.

The new road uniforms of the Cubs are powder blue.

Sports Around the Hub

Manero Gets Hole-in-One

Just about this time today, Tony Manero, popular Salem professional and former national open champion, was wondering just how much good it does to score a hole-in-one. He turned the trick yesterday afternoon during the first round of the annual Rangeley open tournament in Maine, yet found himself behind Tom Mahan of United Shoe in the results for the day.

Tony came back to the clubhouse at the Rangeley Lakes Hotel with a three-under-par 65, one stroke behind the total carded by Mahan, who had 30-34—64 and with no holes in one. Mahan's effort was a new tournament record. The competitors were due to wind up the tournament with 36 holes today.

* * *

Allan Harmon of the Boston Swimming Association won both the Massachusetts State and the Essex County 100-meter championships at the 16th annual Salem Park Department swimming meet at the J. C. B. Smith Memorial Pool Saturday afternoon . . . Only other double winner was Henry Bresnahan of Salem, who won the City of Salem and the N. E. A. A. A. U. 50-meter championships . . . Ruth Howarth of Whitinsville took the women's N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 100-meter backstroke, while Dorothy Leonard of Worcester captured the 100-meter open freestyle title.

* * *

Tommy Leonard of Nashua and Johnny Abbott of Manchester won the second annual White Mountain invitation four-ball tournament at Bretton Woods Golf Club yesterday by defeating Fred Wright, Jr., and Charlie Crane of Boston 4 and 3 in the final . . . The qualifying round for the women's invitation four-ball tournament at Tedesco was scheduled to be held today . . . Match play begins there tomorrow and extends through Saturday.

* * *

Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham participated in and won his second shoot-off in as many days Saturday, when he defeated Morrie Orr of New York City to win the 20-gauge championship . . . On Friday Dick shot it off with Jack Norton of Pawtucket to win the 410-gauge title . . . A third shoot-off in three days yesterday, however, did not prove so fortunate for him when he lost to William P. Ragsdale of Boston in the North Atlantic all-bore skeet shooting championship . . . Dick sort of made up for that defeat by teaming with Mrs. Diana Bolling of Waterbury, Conn., to win the mixed Class A event.

Two Girls Share Honors in Track Meet Features

OCEAN CITY, N. J., July 7 (AP)—Jean Lane, senior at Wilberforce (Ohio) University, clipped two-tenths of a second off the Women's National A. A. U. 200-meter dash record Saturday in the 15th running of the meet.

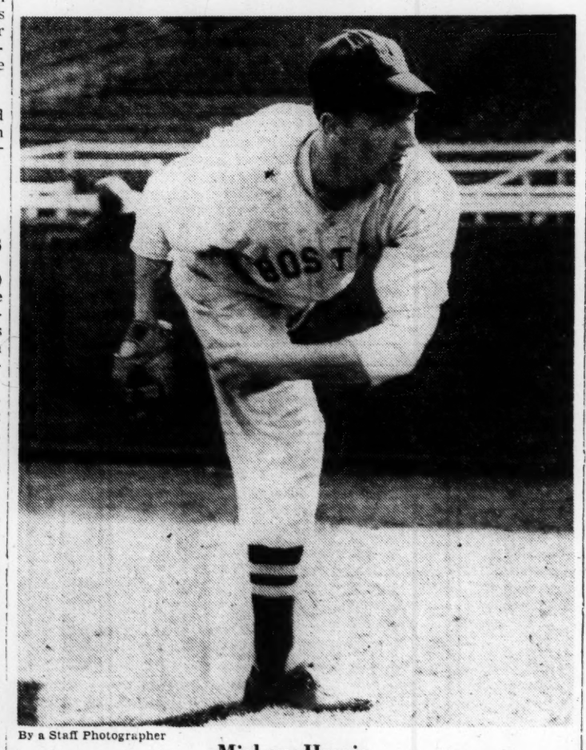
Miss Lane beat Stella Walsh, famous Polish Olympic Club track and field star from Cleveland, holder of the former meet record of 25.4 seconds, to the tape in 25.2 seconds.

Miss Walsh still holds the women's American record in the event, 24.1 seconds.

Jean and Stella were the only double winners of the day. Jean won the 100 meters sprint, in which she was the defending champion. Stella successfully defended her A. A. U. broad jump championship, and won the discus throw, pushing the defending champion, Mrs. Catherine Fellmeth, of Chicago, to third position

Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute easily retained its national team championship, amassing 112 points in the 11 events. Second best team was the Philadelphia Moose, and third place went to Miss Walsh's Cleveland team.

Added All-Star Choice



By a Staff Photographer

Mickey Harris

When it became known that Marius Russo of the Yankees would not make the Detroit trip, Manager Del Baker of the American League All-Stars named the young Red Sox southpaw to fill the vacancy.

Tiller Talk

The South Shore junior yacht racing association has completely changed their running of the Finlay Cup championship, which not only simplifies an increasingly difficult situation, but provides more fun for the junior skippers.

In recent years, there have been too many clubs racing for the right to represent the South Shore in the National Junior Yacht Racing Championships. It got so that only two clubs on the South Shore, Squantum and Duxbury, had enough boats to take care of the potential junior crews.

Now, the South Shore has been split into two divisions. The "north" division is composed of South Boston, Savin Hill, Squantum, Wollaston, Merrymount, Quincy, Wessagusset, North Weymouth, and Hully Yacht Clubs.

Elimination Series

The "south" division has for its members Hingham, Cohasset, Scituate, Duxbury, Plymouth, Barnstable, Wellfleet and Provincetown Yacht Clubs.

This year the experiment of racing these two divisions will start. The "north" division will hold its series off the Quincy Yacht Club, starting July 28, with the first two crews eligible for the finals.

The "south" division holds its elimination series at the Cohasset Yacht Club. And, likewise, the first two crews automatically enter the finals. The Finlay Cup championship will be held this season under the sponsorship of the Hingham Yacht Club, starting Aug. 11, with the four top boats competing. The winner then represents the South Shore in the National Juniors for the Sears Bowl, starting Aug. 25, at the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead.

* * *

This week's headlines: Squantum Yacht Club takes over interclub proceedings for the first time this year on Sunday . . . Corinthian Yacht Club continues to fire guns for the Marblehead fleet Saturday and Sunday . . . The annual Boston Yacht Club cruise, this year with plenty of trimmings because of the 75th anniversary, get under way off Marblehead Saturday with destination, Boothbay, Maine . . . Savin Hill Yacht Club takes over sponsorship of Manchester I Class, and Radios this Saturday . . . Duxbury Yacht Club skippers and crews journey to the Pilgrim Yacht Club of Plymouth for the first race in the annual team races between the two clubs . . . The second race in the Higginson Bowl series comes off Sunday at Cohassett . . . Hingham plays host to the Adams Class of the Quincy Yacht Club on Saturday . . .

* * *

Along Cape waters: The morning-afternoon Ware Cup series will be held Sunday and Monday at the Vineyard Haven Yacht Club . . . Tomorrow night Edgartown sailors get set for the "V" and "K" Classes . . . Meanwhile junior skippers of both Vineyard and Edgartown are preparing for their annual series which is scheduled for a week from Thursday and Friday at Vineyard and Edgartown respectively.

* * *

In retrospect: The noise off South Boston Yacht Club on the holiday was not the explosion expected, for only 134 of the usually larger inter-club fleet turned out. And, ironically enough, it was one of the best racing days of the year . . . Jimmy Bonney led a fleet of 32 Indians, with John Dexter's Tecumseh second, Paul Ryan's Blue Cloud third, and Dean Lewis' Pelican 11, fourth . . . Other winners: Hosea White's Peanut in the Adams Class; Lucky Me, owned by John Sprague, in the Stars; D. F. Taylor's Ben Hur in the Hustlers; Fred Perry's Omaha in the Winabouts; Russell and Eleanor Monaghan's Whip in the Radios; Roger McAleer's Cora in the Snipes.

* * *

At Marblehead on the holiday, Frank C. Paine's double-ended sloop Gypsy won the historic Puritan Cup, while Asa Phillips' schooner, Arbella, without competition, was awarded the Cleopatra's Barge Trophy . . . It was the second time for Paine to win the Puritan Cup, his Barbara winning in 1922.

* * *

Saturday's racing at the 'Head found 79 craft hit the trail . . . The mixed Q's and Eights, with a new handicap rule, saw Harold S. Wheelock's Cara Mia of the Q Class leading the way to Charles Francis Adams' Eight Meter Thisbe . . . Viking took the thirty Square Meters into camp, as Augustus Putnam's Kungsornen continued its brilliant performance this year over the Internationals . . . Francis Welch scored again in the M-Bs . . . Another new winner was given the gun in 110's, Mrs. Robert Hamlin's Kitty . . .

* * *

Yesterday's 'Head results witnessed Viking again scoring in the "Squeaks" . . . It was close, though, with Moose only four seconds astern and Roulette 36 seconds behind Moose . . . S. Houghton Cox' Saga broke Putnam's string of victories in the Internationals . . . Caleb Loring's Nabob 11 took the M-B encounter . . . And Clark Shepard returned to his usual 110 Meter supremacy. **W. A. D.**

Credit Coveleskie

SHAMOKIN, Pa. (AP)—Fred Merkle's failure to touch second in a crucial game is often charged with losing the 1908 National league pennant for the Giants.

But Harry Coveleskie, a former hurling star who now lives here, really did the most damage.

Coveleskie, then pitching for the Phillies, beat the Giants three times in a five-game series late in September.

With the addition of Johnstown to the Eastern Amateur Hockey League there now is a lack of balance. Johnstown made the seventh city. Another city probably will be added.

Mickey Harris Replaces Russo on All-Star Squad

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Maurice C. "Mickey" Harris, the cocky southpaw from New York City, today became the sixth Red Sox player to join the American League All-Star cast for tomorrow's "dream" game at Briggs Stadium. The Boston pitcher, as tickled as a youngster with a new toy when he heard the news, received a delayed appointment this morning when it became known that Marius Russo of the Yankees would be unable to participate. Manager Del Baker of the Americans named Harris to fill the vacancy.

Joe Cronin and Harris left for Detroit this afternoon. The Red Sox skipper delayed his departure a few hours because of the arrival of a baby boy. Ted Williams, Dom Di Maggio, Jimmy Foxx and Bobby Doerr, the other Boston representatives in the ninth annual classic, rolled out of the Hub last night on an eight o'clock train.

Bothers Lefties

Although Harris takes an unimpressive three won and seven lost record to Tigerland with him, he throws the sort of fast sidearm ball that should bother those National League left-handers, if Baker sees fit to call on him. The appointment could be a "break" for the entire Boston club, as it may give Mickey the added confidence that sometimes transforms a young hurler into a big winner.

There is a good chance that all six Red Sox men will play leading roles in the Detroit classic. Cronin is certain to start at shortstop and perhaps go the full distance, now that Luke Appling has been forced to withdraw because of an injury. Williams opened the eighth game a year ago in left field. Foxx is one of the real veterans, having been named to all nine squads. Doerr and Di Maggio will probably get in, even if they do not start.

Hughson Wins

Aside from the All-Star story, local baseball interest today centered the sudden improvement of the Red Sox pitching staff. After a bad eastern tour, the Fenway club has come back strong. In succession, Charley Wagner, Dick Newsome, and Tex Hughson turned in route performances against Washington. Wagner's was a shutout, his first in the majors. For Newsome it was win No. 8 and his fifth since June 1.

Hughson's defeat of the Senators yesterday was particularly encouraging to Cronin, for it gives him another starter with the doubleheader season about to break forth in all its glory. Tex proved without delay that his seven straight triumphs at Louisville were no mistake. After a shaky start, due to a finger injury, he scattered 10 hits and passed only one batter. It was his first big league victory.

Hughson's rapid rise to the American League is no surprise to those who watched him at Sarasota this spring. The dark-complexioned right-hander from Kyle, Texas, joined the Red Sox with a so-so record of seven wins and 11 setbacks at Louisville, and was early overshadowed by the more spectacular minor league paces of Newsome, Judd, and Ryba. But after the boys had loosened up their arms and started throwing hard, Hughson immediately caught the experienced eyes of Frank Shellenback, Tom Daly, Moe Berg, and Cronin. They liked his fast sidearm motion, his poise, and control. Tex may never again prep in the minors.

Although they dropped two and tied one in three starts with the Brooklyn Dodgers over the week end, the Braves actually picked up ground in the second division of the National League. While this series at Ebbets Field was going on, the Chicago Cubs were losing three straight, thereby cutting their lead over the seventh-place Bostonians to 2½ contests.

* * *

Shorts . . . Eddie Miller is the lone Braves man in the All-Star game, but the shortstop probably had plenty of company for the trip if he left from Brooklyn . . . The Red Sox play an exhibition game with a Camp Edwards nine at Brockton tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 5:30 o'clock . . . The Sox open a three-game series at Detroit on Thursday . . . Lefty Grove will try for his 300th victory during the set . . . For the first time since May 24, Ted Williams dropped under the .400 mark yesterday . . . He slipped to .399 in the first half of the Washington doubleheader, but jumped back to .405 by getting three out of four in the nightcap.

Wide World

Cecil Hughson

Jimmy Dykes Must Satisfy League Head

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP)—President William Harridge of the American League obviously has decided that the time has come to put James Joseph Dykes, razor-tongued Chicago White Sox manager, in his place.

Dykes, the scourge of the league umpires, drew an indefinite suspension and stinging rebuke yesterday from Harridge after being thrown out of Saturday's game with Cleveland by Umpire Steve Basil.

Players Interfered

His banishment followed Dykes' charges that players in the Cleveland bullpen interfered with Taft Wright's efforts to catch a foul fly in right field.

Harridge said Dykes used "obscene and abusive language to Umpire Basil" and indicated the fiery manager would remain off the field for quite some time.

He added that Dykes' suspension would not be lifted until "he can satisfy the American League office that in the future he will fall in line with the other seven managers in conducting himself and his ball club on the field.

Ruel Directing

"His tactics in delaying our games, attempting to bulldoze and browbeat our umpires while filing protests . . . has become very offensive, not only to spectators in other cities throughout the circuit but to our entire organization."

Harold (Muddy) Ruel, coach, is directing the team in Dykes' absence.

Older Players May Be Used In Hockey Leagues

MONTREAL (CP)—The National Hockey League will endeavor to replace players in military service by older men next season, President Frank Calder states.

He added that if the league found it necessary to reduce the number of players on each team "we will do so."

"The N. H. L., even if it could, would do nothing at all to deter any player from entering military service," he said. "On the contrary, the league is proud of all its young men who have entered such service."

"Whatever players are called or volunteer, we will endeavor to replace them by older men; if we have to reduce the number of players on each team we will do so. For myself, I never attempt to cross a bridge until I come to it."

He said he was unable to make any estimate of the number of players who might be in military service by next fall, adding that "any present estimate of the men who might be missing by next season wolud be more or less just guess work."

(Official estimates of the number of N. H. L. players who would be, or have been, called for training place it at about 40.)

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cooney	220	22	71	0	10	.323
Rowell	267	29	73	4	26	.273
Moore	216	25	58	4	22	.269
Hassett	119	15	32	0	8	.269
Sisti	215	25	56	1	19	.260
Miller	257	27	62	4	28	.241
Waner	111	10	26	0	9	.234
West	218	32	50	3	34	.229
Masi	83	6	16	0	5	.193
Berres	127	9	24	0	9	.189
Manno	29	2	5	0	4	.172
Montgomery	7	0	1	0	0	.143
Ross	41	1	4	0	2	.097
Wietelmann	33	1	3	0	0	.091
Gremp	22	0	1	0	2	.045

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	237	72	96	16	60	.405
Cronin	246	49	83	6	50	.338
Di Maggio	295	72	91	4	23	.309
Tabor	257	30	78	9	60	.304
Foxx	236	54	70	12	60	.297
Finney	269	51	72	2	25	.268
Doerr	198	27	51	3	44	.258
Peacock	115	10	29	0	14	.252
Fox	72	8	19	0	8	.247
Pytlak	175	16	41	1	21	.234
Newsome	104	8	24	1	11	.231
Spence	102	11	22	1	15	.216
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Red Sox
First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	3	2	1	2	2	0	0
Finney rf	2	1	1	1	3	0	0
Williams lf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	2	2	1	4	8	4	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	0	0	1	2	0
Pytlak c	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
L. Newsome ss	4	0	0	3	3	2	0
H Newsome p	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Totals	30	6	7	11	27	13	0
WASHINGTON							
Archie 3b	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Cramer cf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Lewis rf	3	0	2	3	1	0	0
Travis ss	4	0	1	3	1	3	0
Vernon 1b	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Myer 2b	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Case lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Evans c	4	2	2	6	7	1	1
Chase p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
*Welaj	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kennedy p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	31	2	5	12	24	9	1

*Batted for Chase in fifth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—2

Runs batted in, Archie, Evans, Foxx 3, L. Newsome 2, Williams. Two-base hits, Lewis, Travis, Evans, Di Maggio. Home runs, Evans, Foxx. Sacrifice, Finney. Double play, Foxx, L. Newsome and H. Newsome. Left on bases, Washington 6, Boston 6. Base on balls, by Chase 3, by Kennedy 2, by H. Newsome 4. Struck out, by Chase 4, by Kennedy 3, by H. Newsome 2. Hits, off Chase, 3 in 4 innings; off Kennedy, 4 in 4 innings. Losing pitcher, Chase. Umpires, Summers, Rue and Stewart. Time, 1h. 48m.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Finney rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williams lf	4	2	3	5	3	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	0	1	2	12	1	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	0	6	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	0	0	1	5	0
Peacock c	4	0	3	4	4	1	0
L Newsome ss	3	0	0	0	5	5	0
Hughson p	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	31	4	7	11	27	19	0
WASHINGTON							
Case lf	4	1	2	3	5	0	0
Cramer cf	4	1	2	3	2	0	0
Lewis rf	3	1	2	3	4	0	0
Travis ss	4	0	1	1	0	2	0
Vernon 1b	4	1	1	1	6	0	0
Archie 3b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Early c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Bloodworth 2b	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Zuber p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
*Myer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sundra p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	3	10	13	24	6	0

*Batted for Zuber in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0		—4
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		—3

Runs batted in, Cramer, Travis, Archie, Williams 2, Foxx 2. Two-base hits, Case, Cramer, Lewis, Williams 2, Foxx, Peacock. Double plays, Hughson, L. Newsome and Foxx, Doerr, L. Newsome and Foxx. 2. Left on base, Washington 4, Boston 8. Base on balls, by Zubr 4, by Sundra, by Hughson. Struck out, by Zuber 4, by Hughson 4. Hits, off Zuber, 6 in 7 innings; off Sundra, 1 in 1 inning. Passed ball, Early. Losing pitcher, Zuber. Umpires, Rue, Stewart and Summers. Time, 1h. 32m. Attendance, 25,000.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Cooney cf	2	1	2	2	0	0	0
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
*Manno	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gremp 1b	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
West lf	4	1	2	3	1	0	0
Moore rf	4	1	2	4	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	1	4	2	1
Miller ss	3	0	1	1	5	2	0
Masi c	2	0	0	0	2	1	0
Johnson p	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hutchings p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	4	9	12	21	7	2
BROOKLYN							
Reese ss	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
Herman 2b	3	2	1	1	3	2	0
Reiser cf	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Lavagetto 3b	3	0	1	1	3	2	0
Medwick lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Camilli 1b	2	0	0	0	8	0	0
Walker rf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Giuliani c	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
†Riggs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Franks c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Casey p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Wicker p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Wasdell	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	26	4	5	5	21	7	0

*Batted for Hassett in seventh. †Batted for Giuliani in sixth. ‡Batted for Wicker in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—4

(Called end seventh, rain.)

Runs batted in, Lavagetto 2, West 2, Moore, Rowell, Walker. Two-base hit, West. Three-base hit, Moore. Stolen base, Lavagetto. Sacrifices, Johnson, Sisti. Double play, Masi and Miller. Left on base, Boston 8, Brooklyn 4. Base on balls, by Johnson, by Casey 3, by Hutchings 2. Struck out, by Johnson, by Lamanna, by Casey 3. Hits, off Johnson, 4 in 5 1-3 innings; off Hutchings, 0 in 2-3 inning; off Lamanna, 1 in 1 inning; off Casey, 8 in 6 innings (none out in seventh); off Wicker, 1 in 1 inning. Time, 1h. 50m. Umpires, Stewart, Dunn and Magerkurth. Attendance, 32,365.

Lombardi Out

CINCINNATI, July 7 (AP)—Ernie Lombardi, big Cincinnati Reds catcher, asked Bill McKechnie to withdraw his name from the National League's line-up for Tuesday's All Star Game at Detroit. McKechnie agreed.

The big slugger, who has a 10-year batting average of .315, declared himself "so tired and so disappointed" at his failure to hit more than .239 for the current season.

Corcoran Signed Again

DENVER, Colo., July 7 (AP)—Tom Walsh of Chicago, President of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, announces that the contract of Fred Corcoran, Tournament Bureau Manager, has been extended three years effective immediately.

Corcoran, from Boston, took over the office in 1937.

American Leaguers Determined to Break National Monopoly at Briggs Stadium

All-Star Contest Again Tests Power vs. Pitching

DETROIT, July 7 (AP)—Having taken a severe kicking around for more than a year now, the American Leaguers are thoroughly tired of it and will be in a determined frame of mind when they tangle with their National League rivals in the ninth annual All-star game at Briggs Stadium tomorrow. It is partly for this reason, no doubt, that the Americans have been established favorites. They have become the hungry "have-nots," injured of pride, whereas the National Leaguers are glutted with victories lately almost to the point of complacency.

The senior leaguers began giving President Will Harridge's boys their lumps in the All-star game played at Tampa spring before last for Finnish relief, and they never stopped. They blanked the Americans, 4 to 0, in the "dream" tussle at St. Louis a year ago and then detailed the Cincinnati Reds to trim the Detroit Tigers in the World Series.

Law of Averages

In fact, the thing has reached the point where a National League magnate needs no provocation to start in explaining why his brand of baseball—tight pitching, play-for-one-run style—is superior to the slugging tactics which he claims are employed primarily by the Americans. The law of averages, he feels, finally has swung to the side of justice.

Whether it will keep on swinging remains to be seen when Joe Di Maggio, Ted Williams, Rudy York and the other mighty batsmen of the aroused American Leaguers start piling into the ball tomorrow. The count now stands at 5 to 3 for the Americans: they beat the Nationals in the first three games played.

Stars Arriving

The chosen stars of both sides began arriving last night, singly and in groups, and practically all of them were expected to be on hand by noon today. Manager Bill McKechnie of the Nationals and Manager Del Baker of the Americans each planned a "strategy" session with the great collection of athletes temporarily under his wing. Some of the National Leaguers were seeing Briggs Stadium for the first time. The American Leaguers, incidentally, never have been beaten in one of their "home" parks.

As usual, the American League can field a club tomorrow that has it all over any possible National League combination in hitting—at least on paper. The two circuits seem not to change in that respect. But past games have provided a wealth of evidence that really good pitching stops the "dream" sluggers cold, so the result of an All-star game hinges on which side has three or four hurlers who happen to be "hot."

Five Pitchers

Last year the National Leaguers had five of this variety—Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters, Carl Hubbell, Whit Wyatt and Larry French. They held the Americans to three hits. And all except French are available to pitch tomorrow.

The Americans also have some fair country pitchers, including the best in the game today, Bobby Feller. It is probable that Manager Del Baker will throw Feller, Thornton Lee of the White Sox and Red Ruffing of the Yankees at the National League batters tomorrow. Lee is a southpaw. If all three are "right," then the Nationals are in for a tough afternoon.

That what it comes down to—pitching. Both lineups are packed with hitters, to the extent that if any one of the moundsmen lacks just a little of having his "stuff" for the day he is in for a terrible blasting.

Today's official business called for separate meetings of the two leagues and a session in the suite of Commissioner K. M. Landis, when details of the All-Star game were to be decided upon.

Manager Joe Cronin of the Boston Red Sox likely will start at shortstop for the American Leaguers. Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox, believed the original choice, won't play because of an injured knee.

* * *

DETROIT, July 7 (AP)—Baseball's All-Star game in summary:

Teams—Picked stars of National and American Leagues.

Place—Briggs Stadium.

Time—1:30 p. m. (EST) Tuesday (if rain 10 a. m. Wednesday).

Crowd—57,000 (capacity).

Weather—Fair and warm.

Home team—American League.

Managers—Bill McKechnie for National League; Del Baker for American League.

Benefit—United Service Organizations.

Broadcasts—NBC, CBS and MBS networks.

Previous Results

1933—Americans 4, Nationals 2.
1934—Americans 9, Nationals 7.
1935—Americans 4, Nationals 1.
1936—Nationals 4, Americans 3.
1937—Americans 8, Nationals 3.
1938—Nationals 4, Americans 1.
1939—Americans 3, Nationals 1.
1940—Nationals 4, Americans 0.

Gehrig Monument Unveiled Before Huge Gathering

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—It will be a long time before they'll forget Lou Gehrig at the Yankee Stadium.

There's a new monument, unveiled yesterday before 60,948 fans to serve as a reminder, but it hardly will be necessary. The record and the personality of the great first baseman, who passed on last month were enough to keep his memory fresh. The new monument merely tells of the affection and admiration his teammates had for him, for they insisted on paying for it although other baseball men and thousands of fans wanted to contribute.

The memorial, standing next to a similar one in memory of Miller Huggins, Gehrig's first manager with the Yankees, and a plaque dedicated last year to Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the club, is inscribed:

"June 19, 1903—Henry Louis Gehrig—June 2, 1941.

"A man, a gentleman and a great ball player, whose amazing record of 2,130 consecutive games should stand for all time.

"This memorial is a tribute from the Yankee players to their beloved captain and former teammate."

Wisconsin Court Team Has Booked 20-Game Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — A 20-game schedule for the University of Wisconsin's national championship basketball team for the 1941-42 school year was recently approved by the Badger athletic board, Harry Stuhldreher, Wisconsin athletic director, has announced.

The Badger includes 15 Big Ten games and five non-conference contests, including two with Marquette, one with Dartmouth at Milwaukee, one with Notre Dame, and the opening game with the Carroll College five in the field house here Dec. 1.

The 1941-42 Wisconsin basketball schedule follows:

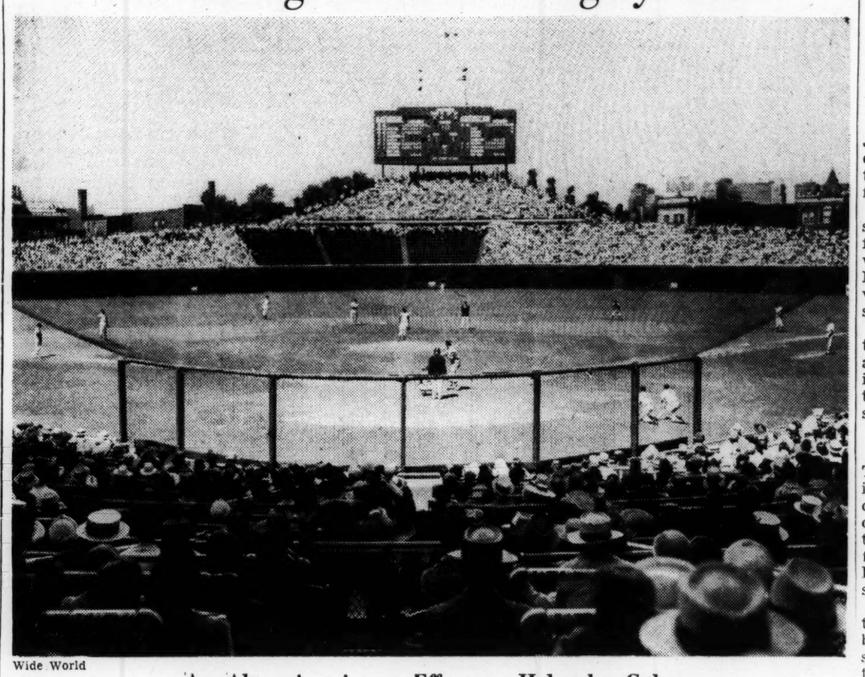
Dec. 1—Carroll College; 6—Marquette; 13—Notre Dame; 20—Marquette at Milwaukee; 31—Dartmouth at Milwaukee.

Jan. 3—Illinois; 5—Indiana at Bloomington; 10—Iowa at Iowa City; 12—Chicago; 17—Northwestern at Evanston; 19—Michigan; 24—Indiana.

Feb. 9—Chicago at Chicago; 14—Ohio; 16—Purdue at Lafayette; 21—Northwestern; 23—Illinois at Urbana; 28—Ohio at Columbus.

March 2—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 7—Iowa.

New Background for Wrigley Field



Wide World

An Alteration in an Effort to Help the Cubs

CHICAGO—Those empty seats in center field are the result of the Chicago Cubs $1,000 experiment in clearing a large section of the bleachers at Wrigley Field which batters have long complained prevented them from following the ball because of white shirt fronts. Cub players especially blame their poor home showing this year on the background. Perhaps the clearing of the seats and painting them brown helped, for the Cubs won their first three games played at home since the change was made, taking three straight from the Cardinals.

Did You Know?

Cy Young won 139 more games in the big leagues than did Christy Mathewson and 97 more than Walter Johnson. Young's victory total was 511.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

DETROIT — William Harridge, American League President, suspends Jimmy Dykes, Chicago manager, indefinitely for use of abusive language to Umpire Steve Basil during Saturday's Chicago-Cleveland game.

PITTSBURGH—Dizzy Dean retires from baseball to take radio broadcasting job in St. Louis.

COLORADO SPRINGS—Marvin (Bud) Ward retains Western Amateur golf title, defeating Harry Todd, 3 and 2, to become first two-time winner since 1923.

GLEN COVE, N. Y.—Wayne Sabin defeats Sidney Wood, 6—0, 13—11, 6—3, to win Nassau Country Club invitation tennis tournament.

WESTBURY, N. Y.—Stewart Iglehart leads Meadow Brook polo team to 8-6 victory over Texas, headed by rival 10-goal star, Cecil Smith, in USO benefit game.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Tuskegee retains team title in national A. A. U. women's track championships as Jean Lane, Wilberforce University sophomore breaks national women's record for 200 meters with 25.2 seconds time.

LOUISVILLE—Don McNeill defeats Bryan Grant, 9—7, 0—6, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4, to reach final of southern tennis championships against Bobby Riggs.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Seymour Greenberg, Northwestern, beats Frank Mehner, Utah, in semifinal match of Eastern Intercollegiate tennis championship as rain delays rest of tourney.

NEW YORK—Frank Parker and Gene Mako enter finals of Eastern Clay Court tennis, beating Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	48	26	.649	..
Cleveland	46	31	.597	3½
Boston	40	33	.548	7½
Chicago	38	36	.514	10
Detroit	39	40	.494	11½
Philadelphia	34	40	.459	14
St. Louis	27	45	.375	20
Washington	26	47	.356	21½

Results July 5

Boston 5, Washington 0.
St. Louis 9, Detroit 3.
St. Louis 10, Detroit 1.
New York 10, Philadelphia 5.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 3.

Results July 6

Boston 6, Washington 2.
Boston 4, Washington 3.
New York 8, Philadelphia 4.
New York 3, Philadelphia 1.
Chicago 9, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 5.
St. Louis 5, Detroit 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	50	24	.676	..
St. Louis	48	28	.632	3
New York	39	32	.549	9½
Cincinnati	39	35	.527	11
Pittsburgh	33	35	.485	14
Chicago	34	42	.447	17
Boston	29	42	.408	19½
Philadelphia	20	54	.270	29½

Results July 5

Brooklyn 2, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 9, Chicago 6.
Cincinnati 2, St. Louis 1.
Only games played.

Results July 6

Brooklyn 5, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 4, Boston 4 (7 inns.).
New York 7, Philadelphia 3 (8 inns.).
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 2, Chicago 1.
Pittsburgh 13, Chicago 4 (8 inns.).

Elmer Riddle Captures Nine Straight for Reds

By the Associated Press

A popular or unpopular question a few years back, depending on how many times an hour you heard it, was "Where's Elmer?" A most unpopular question in seven National League cities today is "Who's Elmer?"—and the Cincinnati Reds are the only club which has the answer. Besides the answer, the Cincinnati Reds also have Elmer—Elmer Riddle, the name is. The department of vital statistics says Elmer was born in Columbus, Ga., that he will be 24 years old July 31, bats and throws right-handed, weighs 170 pounds, stands 5 feet 11½ inches, began his baseball career with Wausau (Wis.) of the Northern League in 1936, and is pitching his second season for the Reds.

Nine Straight

What the department of vital statistics does not say is that Elmer right now is the hottest pitcher in what always has been known as a pitchers' league. He has won nine games and hasn't lost any, having achieved No. 9 yesterday with a three-hit 3-0 shutout of the St. Louis Cardinals which dropped the Redbirds three games back of the leading Brooklyn Dodgers.

The Dodgers, taking advantage of this assistance by Riddle and the Reds, got some fine five-hit pitching from their own Kirby Higbe, to top the Boston Braves, 5-2. A three-run triple by Dolph Camilli and two-run homer by Pete Reiser accounted for the Brooklyn scoring. In the nightcap the Braves had come from behind to tie the score at 4-all in the seventh when rain called a halt to the day's proceedings.

Hubbell Wins

Rain also cut short a projected Giant-Phillies double-header after the New Yorkers had won the eight-inning opener, 7-3, behind Carl Hubbell's six-hit hurling for his fifth straight triumph.

But in Pittsburgh the weatherman didn't interfere, and the Pirates whipped the Chicago Cubs, 2-1 and 13-4, to oust their victims from fifth place. Elbie Fletcher's two home runs (he barely missed a third) accounted for the Pittsburgh tallies in the first game, in which Rip Sewell starved the Cubs on four hits. The nightcap blew up in the Chicagoans' faces when Pittsburgh cut loose with a seven-run splurge against Vance Page in the fifth inning.

In the American League the New York Yankees had the stage, front and center. They drew the year's top crowd of 60,948, which first witnessed a simple and impressive dedication of his teammates' memorial to Lou Gehrig and then saw those mates proceed to take apart the Philadelphia Athletics, 8-4, and 3-1.

Di Mag's 48th

Joe Di Maggio and Red Rolfe got four hits apiece in the first contest, and in the second Di Mag stretched his hitting streak to 48 straight with a triple and single which drove in two runs.

Since Ted Lyons was giving the Chicago White Sox a 9-4 triumph over Cleveland, the Yanks' bulge on the Indians grew to 3½ games. Lyons struck out seven and walked but one in reaching victory No. 241 in his 19th season with the Sox. Manager Jimmy Dykes, indefinite suspension by the league, watched proceedings from a box seat.

The Boston Red Sox backed up two rookies for 6-2 and 4-3 victories over the last-place Washington Senators. A three-run homer by Jimmy Foxx put the first tilt on ice in the first frame for Heber (Dick) Newsome, who gave only five hits, while Cecil (Tex) Hughson, just back from Louisville, settled down to win the afterpiece after a shaky getaway.

The Detroit Tigers and St. Louis Browns split their double bill. A six-run blast in the fifth and Al Benton's relief pitching gave Detroit the first encounter 7-5, but the Browns got to Dizzy Trout for four runs in six innings and enough to win the second, 5—3.

Place Hitter

CHICAGO (AP) — Wee Willie Keeler, the best place hitter of all time, didn't produce many long wallops. When he won the 1898 batting championships with a .379 average all but 16 of his 214 hits were singles. He played until mid-August before a pitcher struck him out. He batted .432 in 1897, only six points below Hugh Duffy's all-time high.

Any Method

NEW YORK (AP)—Hughie Jennings was an advocate of getting on base any way you could. He reached first base 49 times by getting in the way of pitched balls.

Eight New Titlists Lead

Eight of the newly crowned national A. A. U. champions head the tabulation of the 10 best performances in 15 standard track and field events that is carried in the July issue of "The Amateur Athlete," official monthly publication of the A. A. U.

As far as sectional representation is concerned the Far West still is in front with six firsts and two of six shares of another. However, the East has moved into runner-up position ahead of the Midwest with 3 1-6 firsts to 3. The South has 2½.

The national champions who are at the top of the First Ten clubs are Harold Davis in the 220, Grover Klemmer in the 440, Cornelius Warmerdam in the pole vault, Archie Harris in the discus, Greg Rice in the two miles, Al Blozis in the shot put, Billy Brown in the broad jump, and Fred Wolcott in the high hurdles.

The tabulation shows world record performances in five events without including universal standards in two metric tests, Davis' 10.2 for 100 meters and Klemmer's 46 flat for 400 meters. Wolcott's 13.7 for 110 meter hurdles also will become a world record for the 120 yard hurdles since the latter is a shorter distance.

The records therefore are Klemmer's 46.4 for 440 yards to equal Ben Eastman's clocking; Warmerdam's 15 ft. 5¾ in. in the pole vault; Les Steers' 6 ft. 11 in. in the high jump; Harris' 174 ft. 8¾ in. in the discus throw, and Wolcott's 13.7 in the hurdles. In addition, Blozis surpassed the American record with his 56 ft. 6⅛in. in the shot put and Bob Peoples the native American record in the javelin throw with his 234ft. 3½in.

Here are the leaders:

100 yds.—9.5-Harold Davis, Salinas J C., Peyton Jordan, Southern Calif. A. A.; Carleton Terry, Texas; Billy Brown, Louisiana State; Leo Tarrant, Alabama State and Harvey Kelsey, Andover Academy.

220 yds.—20.5-Harold Davis, Salinas J C.

440 yds.—46.4-Grover Klemmer, California.

880 yds.—1:51.2-Campbell Kane, Indiana.

One mile—4:09.3-Phil Leibowitz, Idaho.

Two miles—9:02.9-Greg Rice, South Bend A. A.

120-yd. hurdles—13.7-Fred Wolcott, Rice.

220-yd. hurdles—23.1-Harold Stickel, Pitt.

Javelin—234ft. 3½in.—Bob Peoples, Southern California.

Pole vault—15ft. 5¾in.—Cornelius Warmerdam, Olympic Club.

High jump—6ft, 11in.—Les Steers, Oregon.

Discus—174ft. 8¾in.—Archie Harris, Indiana.

Shot—56ft. 6⅛in.—Al Blozis, New York A. C.

Hammer—175ft. 6¾in.—Matt Flaherty, New Hampshire.

Broad jump—25ft. 7in.—Billy Brown, Louisiana State.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 6

International League

Buffalo 9-10, Montreal 4-6.
Newark 6-0, Rochester 5-3.
Jersey City 3-0, Baltimore 0-2.
Syracuse 3, Toronto 1.

American Association

Milwaukee 5-1, Louisville 4-4.
Indianapolis 2-1, Kansas City 0-4.
Toledo 7-6, St. Paul 5-3.
Columbus 5-1, Minneapolis 2-4.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 6-3, Oakland 3-4.
Portland 8-0, Sacramento 7-3.
San Francisco 11-4, Hollywood 5-2.
Seattle 1-2, San Diego 0-0.

Texas League

Houston 3-6, Shreveport 0-2.
Beaumont 5-5, San Antonio 4-0.
Dallas 2-1, Fort Worth 1-2.
Tulsa 5-3, Oklahoma City 4-4.

Southern Association

Knoxville 4-3, Memphis 3-2.
Nashville 6-1, Little Rock 5-0.
Birmingham 5, Chattanooga 0 (second game, rain).
New Orleans at Atlanta (2), rain.

Eastern League

Albany 6-0, Springfield 1-5.
Hartford 9-3, Binghamton 7-4.
Williamsport 4-1, Scranton 3-0 (first 10 innings).
Wilkes-Barre 3-3, Elmira 2-10.

International League

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	51	28	.646
Buffalo	50	33	.602
Rochester	45	36	.556
Montreal	44	36	.550
Jersey City	40	39	.506
Syracuse	34	42	.447
Baltimore	32	43	.427
Toronto	21	60	.259

Southern Association

ATLANTA, July 7 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings including Sunday's games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	57	29	.663
Nashville	49	35	.583
New Orleans	41	44	.482
Chattanooga	41	44	.482
Knoxville	41	44	.482
Memphis	38	43	.469
Birmingham	39	47	.453
Little Rock	31	51	.378

Interstate League

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP)—Interstate League standing, including games of Sunday, July 6:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilmington	35	24	.593
Hagerstown	34	24	.586
Harrisburg	34	25	.576
Trenton	33	28	.541
Reading	29	25	.537
Allentown	27	37	.422
Bridgeport	25	35	.417
Lancaster	18	37	.327

Ward Takes Golf Crown In Western

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 7 (AP)—Western amateur champion Bud Ward fell in step today with Chick Evans and other fine golfers of another era.

The present, personified by the strong-wristed, blue-eyed Ward, from Spokane, Wash., caught up with the past, represented by Evans and his contemporaries, when Ward won his second consecutive western crown.

Nobody else had won this event twice in a row since Evans closed a run of four consecutive westerns in 1923, when the ball was smaller, the clubs fewer, and linksmen wore short pants.

Beat Harry Todd

Ward conquered Texas Harry Todd, four years younger, 3 and 2, in the championship match yesterday, and when the contest ended on the 34th green, the man from the Washington wheat country had finished giving mountain-girt Broadmoor a real lacing for the six days of the meet.

In 149 holes of play Ward, national amateur champion in 1939, broke par by six shots, although he shot 142 in the qualifying rounds to the medal-winning 141 by Todd, the Dallas veteran.

Batting 1.000

He couldn't be blamed when he drawled afterward that "I'm still batting a thousand. This is only the second time I've competed in the western."

As for the solemn Todd, he grinned a little and said "I guess I'll just try again next year—I can't seem to quit."

He never once quit yesterday but Ward stayed on top of him from the second hole on. Both players in the morning round did not shoot a great deal better golf than any pair of low-handicap Sunday golfers, but they ripped any such comparison to ribbons on the first afternoon nine.

Birdie vs. Birdie

It was birdie against birdie in that nine-hole stretch—four for Ward and three for Todd—and each of the seven won the shooter the hole. The two-time champion posted a three-under-par 32 for the nine against 33 for Todd, who was western champion two years ago.

Ward was two-up at this point—the same edge he held at the end of both nine and 18—and he played the remaining seven holes in six straight fours plus a trey. Todd, usually long and straight from the tee, hooked into a stony ditch on the 32nd for a five and lost the match on the 170-yard 34th, first overshooting the narrow green and then pitching clear across on his second.

More Runs

DETROIT (AP) — No major league baseball player of note has ever made more runs that hits in a season. Babe Ruth, John McGraw, Billy Hamilton, Mike Kelly and George Gore came close. Two Western league players accomplished the feat in 1894. Billy Crooks of Minneapolis scored 199 runs and made 177 hits and Bob Wheelock of Grand Rapids scored 137 runs and made 124 hits.

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Official Pacific Coast League standing:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	63	30	.677
Seattle	49	41	.544
San Diego	50	43	.538
Los Angeles	43	48	.473
Hollywood	42	47	.472
San Francisco	43	50	.462
Oakland	39	52	.429
Portland	36	54	.400

Hogan Is Solid Favorite As P. G. A. Tourney Begins

DENVER, Colo., July 7 (AP)—Framed in the unusual circumstances of the defending champion and the U. S. open title holder relegated to second choice, the 1941 National Professional Golfers' Association tournament started today at picturesque Cherry Hills.

Slim Benny Hogan, the transplanted Texan, was picked as the man to beat as the field of more than a hundred crack shots opened fire in the first round of the 36 qualifying holes.

Pre-tournament drills indicated par 71 would be trimmed with many predicting qualifying honors would be won on a score of 140 or under.

Wood Passed Over

National open kingpin Craig Wood, fresh from last month's spectacular victory, was passed up in the rush to get on the Hogan bandwagon. So was Byron Nelson, battling in defense of his P. G. A. laurels.

Hogan was the solid favorite and it was Hogan the others were laying for. The 138-pounder with the heavyweight golfing punch earned the role of favorite by a series of spectacular practice performances.

In a final drill yesterday he clubbed a 66 from the exacting mile high course, with its back drop of snow-capped Rockies. In 15 or more rounds, his average was under par for the 35-36—71 test. He won the Vardon Trophy for point standing last year and is the present leader besides topping the money winners in 1940 and heading this division for the first half of this season.

Nelson Has 76

Open Champion Wood also unlimbered his war clubs in peak form. In a brief tune-up he equalled par. P. G. A. standard-bearer Nelson moved into competition seemingly a bit off his usually well balanced game. He had a 76 yesterday.

Not all of the backing was for Hogan, Wood, and Nelson, however. Some liked the chances of Sam Snead, the Slammer from the South. Ralph Guldahl, two time former open boss who won his last one on this course in 1938, was favored by some.

Other Favorites

Others were stringing with Jimmy Demaret, a tough one at his best and such first flighters as Henry Picard, Paul Runyan, Denny Shute, and Gene Sarazen, all ex-P. G. A. winners, and Ed Dudley, Horton Smith, E. J. Harrison, and Lloyd Mangrum concededly were in the running.

The second half of the qualifying trials will be held tomorrow with predictions that 36-hole scores of 150 and under would form the field of 64 for the match play rounds.

Two 18-hole match play rounds scheduled for Wednesday will reduce the survivors to 16. After the two 18-hole rounds, match play will be over the 36-hole route, with the final Sunday.

Texas League

DALLAS, July 7 (AP)—Official Texas League standings including games Sunday:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	56	22	.718
Shreveport	42	38	.525
Tulsa	42	40	.512
Oklahoma City	41	45	.477
Dallas	39	43	.476
Fort Worth	40	45	.471
Beaumont	38	45	.458
San Antonio	34	54	.386

American Association

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	47	30	.610
Louisville	46	33	.582
Kansas City	42	31	.575
Columbus	43	32	.573
Toledo	40	40	.500
St. Paul	35	43	.449
Indianapolis	32	47	.405
Milwaukee	24	53	.312

Sabin Promises Part in Eastern Tennis Program

GLEN COVE, N. Y., July 7 (AP)—A year ago Wayne Sabin was in hot water with the United States Lawn Tennis Association. This year he's merely hot—and threatening to make things hotter for his rivals during the eastern turf court season.

Sabin, whose missed all the 1940 tournaments because of his disagreement with the U. S. L. T. A. on how the eight-weeks' expense rule worked, took the season's first important tournament played on grass yesterday. It was the Nassau Country Club's invitation event, and by winning the Reno, Nev., star gained a second leg on a trophy that has been waiting since 1913 for someone to win it three times.

In the final, Sabin whipped Sidney B. Wood, Jr., of New York, a former Wimbledon champion, 6—0, 13—11, 6—3. But it wasn't just that Sabin won but the way he won that made things look bad for his future opponents. Two years ago, when he earned fifth place in the national rankings, Sabin was regarded as an impatient player and one who didn't have a good defense to use on occasions when his aggressive play failed to function. Now he appears to have overcome those handicaps.

After running through the first set before Wood was warmed up, Sabin matched strokes with his more experienced rival at every kind of play during the hour-long second set. Neither showed a weakness until the older Wood began to tire and missed his chance to take the set after leading 10—9 and 30—0.

Joe Hunt, the top-seeded star, went out in straight sets before Wood in the semifinal. He's on the way back to the Naval Academy, and may not play in another tournament this season and he didn't seem able to bring his game up to its usual high level.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the July 12 Issue

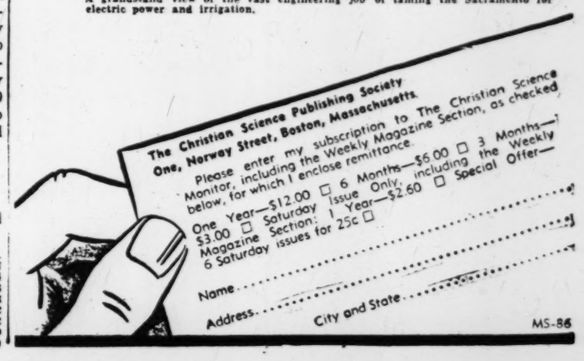
THE PATTERN OF NAZI CONQUEST — By Joseph C. Harsch
German officials who travel in the wake of Hitler's mechanized hordes have made looting a fine art. The Monitor's former Berlin correspondent explains the Nazi system for exploiting conquered countries.

TAKING APART THE ISOLATIONIST CASE — By Edward Yarnall Hartshorne
An analysis of arguments advanced by opponents of American intervention in the European war in which the writer shows they don't add up.

BOYS AND GIRLS, INC. — By Karl Detzer
How the children in a small Michigan town banded together to turn their vacation-time energies into projects with a profit.

PRIVATE LIFE IN THE ARMY — By Henry Ehrlich
An inside view by a Washington correspondent doing his year of military training in Texas.

SHASTA DAM—DREAM COMING TRUE — By Rodney L. Brink
A grandstand view of the vast engineering job of taming the Sacramento for electric power and irrigation.



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Cmplete List of Odd Lot, and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	180,470
1941 volume to date	65,052,152
1940 volume to date	128,216,815

Stock Market Gains Today Best in Month

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—A little better brand of war news, plus a slight touch of inflationary temperature, today helped give the stock market its best forward push in about a month.

The list displayed rising inclinations at the start in much faster dealings than witnessed since the early part of June. At the top of the move, which came after midday, gains ranged from 1 to 4 or so points. Closing prices were at or near the peaks in most cases. Transfers were around 800,000 shares.

From the tenor of foreign dispatches Wall Street drew some bullish inspiration on the idea the Reds may have stopped the Nazi invasion sweep. An argument for purchases of securities also was seen in a brisk rally of cotton, cottonseed oil and wheat futures.

As one commentator put it: "The business swing now is so pronounced that, even with the huge forthcoming tax bill, it is likely something will be left over for shareholders. Also, persons with large amounts of idle cash may arrive at the conclusion that part of this should be put into equities that will bring in sufficient returns to relieve mounting tax pressure."

Steels were among the first climbers, apparently responding to a rebound in this week's mill operations from the holiday letdown.

Pepsi-Cola again was one of the liveliest in the share list, jumping to another new high. Others prominent on the run-up included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, Youngstown Sheet, Eastman Kodak, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Chrysler, General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, U. S. Gypsum, Standard Oil (NJ), du Pont, Montgomery Ward and Johns-Manville.

Rail Bonds in Demand

A small-time boomlet in second-grade rail loans dominated the bond market today and went hand-in-hand with higher prices for stocks and principal raw materials.

Turnovers of $30,000 to $200,000 or more, face value, were common in low-priced and defaulted carrier issues as the final hour of trading started.

In the convertible rail group, Baltimore & Ohio stamped '60s were unusually active and up a major fraction.

Some of the carrier issues showing additions of fractions to a point or more included St. Paul 5s, Canadian Pacific 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, St. Louis & San Francisco 4½s of '78 and 4s of '50, and the 5½s, 5s and 4½s of Wabash.

In the foreign group the low-priced Peru 6s dipped fractionally in fair volume on news of the border dispute between that country and Ecuador.

U. S. governments, quiet on the "big board," showed fair turnover and a little better tone in the over-the-counter market.

General Motors Not to Raise 1941 Automobile Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Motors Corporation has notified the Government that it will not raise prices on 1941 automobiles, the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply announced. The current model year ends July 31.

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said officials of the company would meet with OPACS representatives in about two weeks to discuss prices on 1942 models.

Mr. Henderson, who recently asked automotive manufacturers not to increase prices without consulting his office declared that General Motors was "setting an example which should be followed by other companies not only in that industry but all others where there is pressure for price increases."

The Chrysler Corporation has refused to rescind recently announced price increases, and the Ford Motor Company is conferring with OPACS on the question of withholding proposed increases.

Three other companies which scheduled price rises—Nash-Kelvinator, Studebaker Corporation, and Hudson Motor Car Company—were released from Mr. Henderson's request after Chrysler had refused.

Concerning the action by General Motors, the Price Administrator said:

"We can assure any company which evidences a willingness to co-operate with OPACS a fair hearing and an honest appraisal of the facts that they may present. We don't want to put any concern into the red or out of business. We will insist, however, on an opportunity to scrutinize any proposed price increases in the light of actual cost changes and current earning levels."

Wheat Prices Rise Over 2c a Bushel

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP)—Buying inspired by sharp price gains in the soybeans, cotton, cottonseed oil, lard and hog markets lifted wheat quotations more than two cents a bushel today.

Strength of securities and Russian claims about halting the German advance and heavy Nazi casualties were additional bullish factors in the wheat pit. Some buying was attributed to milling and baking trade activity.

Soybeans rose more than 5 cents a bushel on reports of Government purchases for export.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Change
58	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	50	50	50	— ⅜
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	+1¾
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	4	21½	20¾	20¾ Jul	3
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝ —	¼
42¾	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	8	41¾	40⅞	41½ +	⅝
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜ Jul	3
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	11	4	3⅞	3⅞ —	⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	7	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	9	7¾	7½	7¾ +	½
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	16¾	16¾	16¾ +1	½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	12	23½	22⅞	23½ +	½
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞ Jul	5
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	154¾	153¾	154¾ +1	
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛ Jun	24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	4	13	13	13 —	⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	34	7¼	6¾	7¼ +	½
82	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	82	82	82 Jul	3
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	32	29¾	28⅞	29¾ +1	
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17⅝	17½	17⅝ +	⅛
1¼	1	Amal Leath	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13 Jun	25
58⅞	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	57¾	57⅜	57¾ +	½
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	11	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝ Jul	3
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	6	42½	41¼	42½ +1	¾
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	1	7⅝	7½	7⅝ +	¼
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	25	6¾	6	6¾ +1	⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	2	35½	34	35½ +	½
1⅞	1	Am Cable & R	92	2¼	1⅞	2⅛ +	¼
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	3	86½	85⅜	86½ +1	½
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175 Jul	1
31¾	23	Am Car & Fdy	46	34	32⅝	34 +1	⅜
77	56	Am C & F pf (7)	7	78¾	77	78¾ +1	¾
23⅛	18¼	Am Ch&C (.80g)	1	20¾	20½	20⅝	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½ Jun	26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	107½	107½	107½ +1	½
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	
6¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	8	6⅜	6¼	6¼ —	⅜
17¼	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	21	17⅛	16½	16⅝ +	⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜ Jun	27
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½ Jun	27
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	2	3¾	3¾	3¾ Jul	2
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16⅛	16	16⅛ Jul	3
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	7	20⅝	20¼	20⅝ +	⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾ Jul	5
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	7	36¼	35¾	36¼ +1	⅛
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞ —	⅛
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29¾	29⅞ Jul	2
51	44⅛	Am Home (2.40)	4	47⅞	47⅞	47⅝ +	⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	
22½	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	2	21½	21½	21½ Jul	5
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜ +	⅛
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞ Jul	5
50	48	Am In Ill pf(21½)	1	46	46	46 Jul	3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	23	14⅛	13⅜	13¾ +	½
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	94½	94½	94½ +	½
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	12⅝	12	12 +	¼
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	17	5	5	5	
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	7	18⅜	18¼	18⅜ +	½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛ —	⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4⅛k)	6	35½	35½	35½ +	⅛
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	14	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜ +	⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	81	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜ +	⅛
115⅜	117⅜	Am Roll M (.70g)	43	15	14¼	15 +	⅞
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝ Jul	2
9½	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	22	42⅞	41⅝	42⅞ +1	⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	7	149½	149	149½ Jul	3
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	45	45	45 +	½
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	16	25	24½	25 +	⅜
11¼	9⅜	Am Stores (½g)	6	10½	10¼	10¼ Jul	1
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11	11	11 Jul	3
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	4	17	16⅛	*17 +	¾
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	87	87	87 Jul	2
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	13	13	13 +	½
168¾	145½	Am T & T (9)	13	156¾	156	156¾ +	¼
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	6	69	69	69 —	¾
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	11	71	69¾	71 +1	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝ Jul	5
7	5⅛	Am Type Fdrs	22	6⅛	5¾	6 +	⅜
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	9	4½	4⅜	4½ +	¼
99⅛	83½	Am WW 1pf (6)	5	83½	83½	83½ Jul	2
83⅜	51⅞	Am Woolen	6	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	
69¼	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	18	70½	69½	70½ +	⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	17	6⅛	5¾	6⅛ +	½
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	9	56½	54¾	56½ Jul	1
23⅛	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	98	28½	27⅞	28½ +	⅜
15	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼ +	¼
12½	9	Apdes Cop (½g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾ +	¼
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29	29	29	Jun 30
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾ Jul	3
5½	4	Armour Ill	21	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝ +	¼
65¼	47½	Armour Ill p pf	10	65½	64½	65½ +	2
64	60	Arm Ill pf	4	64	63½	63½ Jul	5
34⅞	23	Arm Cork (1g)	*9	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜ +	⅜
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾ +	⅜
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4⅝	4½	4⅝ Jun	27
8¼	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	29	8½	8⅛	8½ +	⅜
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	82½	82½	82½ Jul	3
99½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98	98	98	+1
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 3
20⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	32	29¾	29⅛	29½ +	½
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	4	66⅜	66¼	66¾ +1	
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	35	21⅛	20⅜	21 +	⅜
29⅞	13½	Atl G&W Indies	37	31⅜	30	31 +1	¼
40¾	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	3	41½	41	41¼ +	½
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	17	21¾	21⅛	21⅜ —	⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107¾	107½	107¾ Jun	12
7⅛	6⅜	Atlas Corp (⅓g)	2	6⅝	6¾	6¾ —	¼
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	49¾	49½	49½ Jul	1
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½e)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾ +	¾
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼ Jul	5
2⅞	1⅞	Austin Nichols	5	2¼	2	2¼ Jul	3
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	99	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝ +	⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	58	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+1
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼ +	⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5½	5½	5½	
10½	7⅝	Barber As (½e)	4	8⅝	8½	8⅝ Jul	3
8½	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	6	8	7¾	7¾ —	⅛
9⅞	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30g)	15	9⅝	9⅜	9½ +	⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	22	24⅜	24	24¼ +	⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	27½	27½	27½	
26¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞ +	⅝
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½ Jul	3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½ Jul	3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104 Feb	5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110 Jul	3
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾ +	⅛
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	39	39	37⅞	39 +1	¼
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56 Jun	19
32	26¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	30¾	30½	30¾ +	⅜
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	29	75	73½	74¾ +	1½
131½	151½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122 Jul	3
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	25	25	25 Jul	1
21½	16½	Black & Deck (2)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼ +	⅛
10¼	6½	Blaw-Knox .30g	6	7¾	7½	7¾ +	⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	2	14⅞	14¾	14⅞ +	⅜
18⅜	12⅛	Boeing Airplane	60	17⅛	16½	17 +	⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	3	28	27½	28 +	½
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	8	22	21¾	22	
20⅜	13⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	4	20	19¾	19⅞	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .80g	38	18½	17¾	18¼ +	⅝
1⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛ Jun	30
4½	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜ +	⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	11	10¼	9⅞	10⅛ +	¼
25⅜	18¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	6	19⅜	19¼	19⅜ +	⅜
41	30⅞	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	31	31	31 Jul	3
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	3	41½	41½	41½ Jul	1
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ Jul	1
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	3	10¾	10¾	10¾ —	⅛
31	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30 Jul	3
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	21¼	21	21⅛ +	⅛
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	9	10	10	10	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	61	7½	7	7½ +	½
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	4	26¾	25⅞	26½	
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜ +	⅜
18½	15¾	Burling M .60g)	4	17⅜	17¼	17⅜ +	⅛
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	52½	52½ Jul	3
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	4	8	8	8	
3¾	2⅜	Bush Terminal	3	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	15	5¾	5½	5¾ +	¼
21⅜	19⅜	But Bros pf(11½)	2	21	21	21 —	⅛
4⅝	3	ButteCop&Zinc	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	17	9¾	9⅜	9⅝ +	⅜
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	12	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜ +	⅛
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼ +	½
53	51	Calif P pf(21½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	52⅜ M'y	6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅛	¾	1⅛ +	⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	42	7	6¾	7 +	⅜
14⅞	10¼	Camph Wy(.85g)	2	11¾	11⅝	11⅝ +	⅜
14⅞	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	27	15⅛	14¾	15 +	⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	18	4⅛	4	4⅛ +	⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	1	36½	36½	36½ Jul	3
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ Jun	26
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼ +	¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ +	⅛
67¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	7	71½	68	71 +	3¾
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	16	48⅞	48	48⅝ +	⅝
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	31	24⅜	23	24⅜ +	1⅝
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	1	9½	9½	9½	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	16⅛	16	16⅛ Jul	2
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2	1⅞	1⅞ —	⅛
3	1¾	Cent RR NJ	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝ +	⅛
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½ —	⅛
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	16	34	33⅛	34 +	¾
3⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3½	3½	3½ +	¼
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g)	2	20	19½	20 +	1
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼ Jul	2
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	53	37⅜	36⅞	37⅜ +	⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98 Jun	19
3	2¼	Ches Corp	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞ +	⅛
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ +	⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	16	4	3⅝	3¾ +	¼
2⅜	⅞	Chi Great West	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼ +	⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Change
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	76	8½	8⅛	8¼ +	⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾ +	½
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	28	15	14⅛	15 +1	
44½	37½	Chi P T ev pf (3)	1	43	43	43 Jul	3
52½	49	C P T pr pf(21½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼ —	¼
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛ Jun	23
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛ —	⅛
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	¼	¼	¼ Jul	1
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜ Jun	25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	2	13⅜	13	13⅜ +1	
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
92⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	44	57	56	57 +1	⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
37¾	31¼	Clark Equip 1½g	2	35	34¾	35 +1	
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	26⅞	26½	26⅞ +	⅝
39	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	14	29¼	38¼	39⅛ +1	⅛
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	7	34½	34	34½ +1	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	4	88¾	88¼	88¾ +	¾
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60	60	60	Jun 30
14	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	18	14½	14⅛	14½ +	½
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾ Jul	2
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	3	20	20	20 +	½
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	2	17⅛	16½	17⅛ +	⅜
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	12	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛ +	⅜
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	2	15¾	15¾	15¾ +	½
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	6	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	6	80	79⅛	80	+2½
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜ Jul	3
80⅛	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	4	79	79	79 Jul	1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	4	24¾	24⅜	24¾ +	⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½ +	¼
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	18	30½	29¾	30½ +	⅝
110	102½	Com T ev pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼ Jul	3
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	20	10⅞	10⅜	10½ +	⅛
½	⅛	Com'th & South	50	½	½	½ +	⅛
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	63⅜	63	63 —	⅞
30⅛	24⅛	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3½	3½	3½ Jun	26
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	3	16	16	16 +	¼
33	22½	Cons Aire (2g)	45	31½	30⅝	31½ +	⅞
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13⅛e)	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜ +	⅜
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	72	8	7½	8 +	½
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	22	18¾	18¼	18½ +	¼
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	9	98	97¾	98	
1	½	Con Film Ind	16	1¼	1	1¼ +	¼
9¼	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼ Jul	5
3⅜	2¼	Cons Laundries	19	3¾	2⅝	2¾ Jul	3
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	57	6¼	6	6¼ +	¼
1⅝	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	8	1¾	1⅝	1¾ Jun	27
6⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	7	5¾	5½	5¾ +	⅜
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	25¾	25¾	25¾ +	¼
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100	100	100 +1	
12⅛	12½	Container (½g)	18	16	15⅝	16 +	¼
14⅝	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	19	14¾	14⅛	14½ +	½
11⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	5	11	5⅜	11 +	⅛
101½	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	100½	100	100 —	¼
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	5	35	34½	35	
8¼	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	5	8¼	8⅛	8¼ +	¼
40⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1540		39⅞	39⅞ +	⅜
4⅛	2⅜	Cont Motors	10	3	2⅞	2⅞	
23⅛	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	9	23½	23¼	23½ +	⅜
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	8	18	17½	18 +	⅜
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	3	15½	15⅛	15½ +	⅜
55	52	Cop'weld pf(21½)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jun 20
49¼	41¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	49¼	49	49⅛ +	⅛
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅜	½	Coty Internat'l	2	⅜	⅜	⅜ Jul	3
14¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	11	17½	17⅜	17⅜ +	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Chrysler (3g)	44	57	56	57	+1⅛
92⅛	55⅛	City I & F (.60g)	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
10¾	8¾	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
3	2¼	Clark

Commerce and Finance

Steel Lack Forces Abandonment of Many Non-Defense Projects

Business and Industry

Hearings Set By the SEC On Cities Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has ordered proceedings looking to divorcement of the utility and nonutility empires which compose the $1,153,000,000 Cities Service Company, holding company system.

The Commission said in a statement that members of its staff had held a series of informal conferences with the company on a cooperative program and that it "believes that through the continued co-operation of Cities Service Company an early conclusion of the proceedings will be possible."

Issues Outlined

The SEC said the issues raised under the integration provision of the Holding Company Act—is whether Cities Service should be required to dispose of its directly held electric and gas distribution companies and its interests in Cities Service Power and Light Company and Arkansas Natural Gas Company, both of which are holding companies. Disposal by Cities Service Company of its interest in vast oil and wholesale natural gas companies was given as an alternative.

The SEC order listed 45 utility companies in 16 states and Canada and 71 nonutility companies in 14 States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina and France.

At the same time, the SEC began a proceeding to determine whether payment by Empire Gas & Fuel Company of loans, advances or securities held by Cities Service "may jeopardize the financial integrity of Empire Gas & Fuel Company and may be detrimental to the public interest or the interest of investors or consumers."

With reference to this, the SEC said that Cities Service holds $34,250,000 of open account indebtedness of Empire Gas and all but $12,000,000 of the $52,000,000 outstanding of preferred stock, on which dividend arrearages totaling $33,068,347 have accumulated since 1932.

The Commission said that it might be necessary to prohibit payment by Empire Gas of principal or interest on loans, advances or securities held by Cities Service so long as there are dividend arrearages on the preferred stock held by the public.

Cities Service was given until August 2 to reply to the order and a hearing was scheduled for August 19.

Huge Investments

Cities Service has $56,414,000 invested in utilittes companies having assets totaling $438,000,000 and has invested $277,051,000 in nonutility companies having assets totaling $715,400,000.

Pointing to the preponderance of nonutility investment, the company had sought exemption from the Public Utility Holding Company Act, but this was denied last December 23 and the company registered under the Act soon afterward. The SEC then adopted a special rule to permit the restrictions imposed upon utility companies.

Soy Beans Show Greatest Increase In Futures Trading

CHICAGO (AP) — Soy beans showed July 1 the greatest percentage of increase in futures trading of any commodity for which the Commodity Exchange administration has kept records since 1929.

The volume for the fiscal year 1941 was reported at 600,000,000 bushels of beans, or five times the total for 1940, CEA officials said. There were sharp increases also in the volume of fats and oils futures and marked declines in grains and cotton, according to the estimates put out by the CEA after the close of the markets July 1.

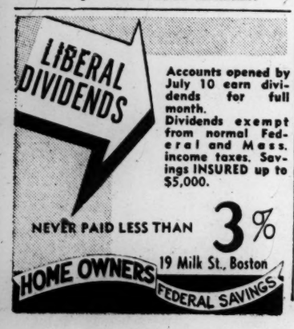
Officials explained the report was issued earlier than usual because of the more than usual interest in commodity futures trading at this time.

Trading in cottonseed oil and lard futures was also at the highest levels since 1929. Cottonseed oil volume in 1941 aggregated 3,250,000,000 pounds, the CEA report showed, compared with 2,400,000,000 year ago. Futures trading in lard on the Chicago Board of Trade was around 2,300,000,000 pounds in 1941, compared to 1,500,000,000 in 1940.

Reports by the CEA on an investigation into cottonseed oil trading were expected to be released in a few days, to be followed by another on butter futures trading, officials said.

Beatrice Creamery Co.

CHICAGO (AP)—Beatrice Creamery Company and subsidiaries reported net income of $339,513 or 74 cents a common share in the three months ended May 31 against $221,962 or 26 cents a share in the comparative 1940 months.


LIBERAL DIVIDENDS
Accounts opened by July 10 earn dividends for full month. Dividends exempt from normal Federal and Mass. income taxes. Savings INSURED up to $5,000.
NEVER PAID LESS THAN 3%
HOME OWNERS FEDERAL SAVINGS
19 Milk St., Boston

Elected

Emerson W. Axe

Elected an officer and director of Incorporated Investors. The E. W. Axe & Co., Inc., fact-finding facilities are made available to Management Associates, an analytical and advisory service with whom Incorporated Investors has a management contract.

Ship Shortage May Restrict Copper Supply

NEW YORK (The Special News Service)—An increasingly tight situation is reported developing in copper.

South American shipments of the metal here, which in the past have been averaging around 40,000 tons monthly, may be no more than 20,000 tons in July, due largely to growing shortage of ships in South-North American service, metal circles say.

Many bottoms hauling copper north have been transferred to other defense and aid to Britain duties.

Shipping a Problem

Shipping difficulties—shortening of Western Hemisphere cargo space—is believed by the trade responsible for the mandatory control placed by the Government over the copper industry about a month ago.

If the situation continues to tighten, many civilian goods industries which shifted from other strategic metals to copper may have to find still other substitutes.

Some automobile concerns, for instance, which now make radiator shells out of copper instead of brass may have to seek out other materials.

Makers of copper-bottomed steel kitchenware, which with enamel lines is replacing aluminum ware, may have to eliminate the copper bottoms.

OPM priorities director E. R. Stettinius, Jr., estimates the total supply of refined copper in this country during 1941 will be between 1,340,000 and 1,470,000 tons. Total military and civilian requirements are put at about 1,810,000 tons, indicating a possible over-all shortage for the year of between 340,000 and 470,000 tons.

RFC Ready to Buy

The RFC, it is pointed out, is ready to buy 500,000 tons of Chilean copper in 1941 and Chilean producers have been stepping up operations to meet such a demand.

Now, however, the shipping situation has put a fly in the ointment.

At 10 cents a pound, the price Uncle Sam pays for Chilean metal, South America the past few months has been receiving close to half a million dollars monthly in United States dollars for purchase of U. S.-made goods. The heavy RFC copper importations have been pleasing statesmen who believe hemispheric solidarity can be materially aided by broadening trade between the two western continents.

New York Central Plans Expansion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the New York Central Railroad to issue $15,000,000 of 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment.

The certificates will be sold at 100.539 per cent of par and accrued interest. The company proposes to use the funds in connection with the purchase of 4,000 55-ton steel box cars, 1,000 70-ton gondola cars, 15 diesel-electric switching locomotives, and 15 freight locomotives. Cost of the equipment has been estimated at $16,808,000.

The commission also authorized the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to issue $2,890,000 of equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new equipment.

Woodward Iron Company Net Equals $2.75 Share

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The Woodward Iron Company, merchant iron manufacturers, reported net income for the first six months of 1941 of $920,018, equal to $2.75 per common share on 334,000 shares outstanding.

For the like period of 1940 the Company reported net income of $825,186, equal to $2.77 per share on 298,201 shares then outstanding. The 1941 net income figure includes provision for estimated excess profits tax of $182,796.

Woodward operates three blast furnaces, coke ovens and ore units, all in the Birmingham district.

Insurance Firms, Federal Land Banks Get Crop Benefit Money

WASHINGTON (AP) — Insurance companies and federal land banks topped a list of big benefit payments the Agriculture Department reported it had made to farm operators for complying with major phases of 1939 crop control programs.

The largest single payment—$133,191—went to the Prudential Insurance Company of America at Newark, N. J. The second biggest was $96,332, paid the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York. The Federal Land Bank of Omaha, Neb., was close behind with a $92,963 payment. Eleven other insurance companies received in excess of $35,000.

Officials explained these large payments reflected immense holdings of farmland and insurance concerns and banks had acquired through investments and foreclosures, the latter coming about during the post-world war depression.

The list just made public contained the names of 43,454 persons and concerns who received $1,000 or more in payments authorized under the soil conservation and price-adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the 1939 crop year. The farm law requires that such a list be reported to Congress.

The department explained that less than one per cent of the farm operators who co-operated with the farm programs received more than $1,000. It said there were 5,756,240 payees under the conservation program. They received a total of approximately $500,000,000. There were 5,467,000 payees under the price-adjustment program. They received about $212,000,000. In most cases operators who received one type of payment received the other.

Conservation payments are made for adjusting plantings of "soil-depleting" crops to AAA recommendations and for carrying out soil-building practices. Parity payments are designed to bring a farmer's return from the so-called "basic" crops—cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice—nearer the level of farm purchasing power of the 1910-14 period.

Under the farm law no payment of more than $10,000 may be made under the conservation program, but this limitation does not apply to parity payments. The department reported that 457 payments of $10,000 or more were made. Fewer than 10 per cent of the co-operating farm operators received more than $200 each the department said.

Of the 5,756,000 participating in the conservation program, 1,425,931 received $20 or less, the department reported. Likewise, 2,648,000 of the 5,475,000 participating in the price-adjustment program received $20 or less. The department's list, however, gave only the total payments and did not break them down into conservation and parity payments.

Other payments of $25,000 or more included:

Federal Land Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., $78,532; Union Central Life Insurance Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, $77,577; The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., $76,007; Mutual Benefit Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., $75,836; John Hancock Life Insurance Co., of Boston, $88,512; Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York City, $65,784; Aetna Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., $59,367; Travelers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., $68,511; Delta and Pine Land Co., of Scott, Miss., $54,946; the State of North Dakota, $57,486; Mississippi State Penitentiary, Tehula, $52,528; Russell Giffen, of Mendota, Calif., $53,548; General American Life Insurance Co., of St. Louis, Mo., $43,441; Bankers Life Co., Des Moines, Iowa; $42,003; Cortaro Farms Co., of Marana, Ariz., $38,451; Hotchkiss Estate Co., or Firebaugh, Calif., $36,580; First Trust Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago, $34,742; National Life Insurance Co., of Montpelier, Vt., $35,793; Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., of Greenville, Miss., $35,041; Arkansas Board of Penal Institutions, of Gould, Ark., $30,935; Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., $29,774; Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., $28,346; Santa Fe Land and Improvement Co., of Phoenix, Ariz., $27,192; J. G. Boswell, of Corcoran, Calif., $29,125; Twist Brothers, of Twist, Ark., $26,387; Camp West Lowe Farms Co., of Shafter, Calif., $26,593; and D. F. Stahmann of Las Cruces, N. M., $26,249.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market wobbled weakly last week without trend. It held its own on small volume after the smallest June in 21 years and the smallest first half in 27 years. To Mr. Schram, who started his presidency last week of the Exchange, it must seem like a quiet rest after busy days with the RFC and the OPM.

The farm equipments did pretty well on the rising farm income, Jersey continued its triumphant upward course and the new Pepsi-cola, which has taken the place of Loft, was the week's star performer, partly perhaps on the new name, but principally because the new tax measure isn't so hard on soft drinks as was expected. It is an interesting reflection on the decline of the stock market that in a period of heavy business in the heavy industries it should get its week's best action out of the tax on soft drinks.

Business continued upward, and the FRB index is supposed to have hit around 155 in June, with no sign of levelling off. Principal threat is the fear that the consumer and civilian goods industries will have to taper off operations from here on to make way for munitions. This fear, however, seems much exaggerated as an influence on the over-all indices.

The expansion in the capacity of the basic industries keeps on apace, and for both political and economic reasons every effort will be made to keep civilian industries going as far as possible. (Incidentally the next step to look for as non-defense industries have to be reduced or shut down will be some kind of concentration of these industries in larger plants.

Defense Gets Lion's Share

Many industries which now have high defense ratings, like railroad equipment, electrical equipment, and shipbuilding, are included in the business indices, while others, like railroad carloadings and electric power output can be counted on to expand steadily, rail carloadings being augmented by the loss of coastwise shipping and electric power output being almost misleadingly expanded as the big power-consuming aluminum plants get into operation, and as defense plants begin to go into two and three-shift operation.

It is a virtual certainty that defense industry will expand faster than civilian industry shuts down. Textile operations will not be affected by the current stalemate in Worth Street resulting from OPACS's gray goods price ceiling. The predictions and appraisals of orthodox economists, based on experience from World War I, that industry has a very small power of expansion from here, are already being swept aside, and will probably be mere history by the end of the year, when the FRB index is likely to be somewhere round 170 or 175 at least.

Treasury figures for the fiscal year-end, showing a default of only $5,100,000,000, nearly $1,000,000,000 less of a deficit than was blithely predicted by the Administration six months ago, got so much attention that little note was taken of the slowing down of defense outlays. In June the Treasury spent only $803,000,000 for defense, against round $840,000,000 in May and an official prediction in January of an average of over $1,000,000,000 for the entire six months, which would have required something like $1,500,000,000 in June. Shake-ups, criticisms, and official crises on this score are likely in coming months, and in these controversies and minor crises will be found the prototype of the kind of crises which, in the years and decades to come, will replace the financial crises typical of pre-war capitalist society.

The new national economic planning under state-protected production managers already is beginning to show that it can bring out vastly more production than was possible under free enterprise, but also that it can waste this production, get in its own way, and make mistakes as huge as its achievements.

It becomes more and more clear that the automobile industry is to be one of the inevitable near-term casualties of defense. The latest word is that the defense load of the industry is to be tripled, but apparently for auto output it will have to run along from here doing the best it can with the steadily lower priority ratings it is to get on defense raw materials while the defense tasks required from it will be larger and larger.

Price-Control Showdown

Declining automobile output will seriously reduce or cut out its ability to make money, while the profits on defense business shrink to the vanishing point. This means that the era of wage increases is practically at an end in the automobile industry, despite the incentive of Ford's recent C. I. O. capitulation—but the wage increases will stop only because the profits out of which they are payable are also rapidly approaching an end.

In general the managers of the new "managerial revolution" have been buying the support of the masses by throwing the stockholders and capitalists to them, and after that they will deal with the masses too. This is the order in which the Russian revolution liquidated first the capitalists, then the workers, and the reverse of the order in which the German revolution liquidated first the workers, and now the capitalists.

Commodities declined slightly, led by cottonseed oil and the other fats and oils, under the OPACS' threat to put a lid on the price. It now appears that defense requirements for copper are running round 1,400,000 tons a year against available supplies of only round 1,650,000 tons, so there won't be much left for civilians, and this will contribute to the tapering off of nondefense housing which can soon be expected. Some kind of showdown now appears certain in the question of price-control with over-all or blanket price-fixing likely to become popular.

Many complications have developed in New York as a result of the recent Treasury order freezing Axis and other foreign-national funds. Some export business to South America has been almost stopped, due to difficulty in deciding whether the consignees' funds—from which payment must be made—are or are not subject to the freezing order.

The new Treasury tax anticipation notes are expected to become very popular with corporations and to take as much as $2,000,000,000 of financing burden off the Treasury during the fiscal year now beginning. The Germans have been great users of this device in recent years.

The SEC, tired waiting for the Stock Exchange to solve its problem of when, on what, and how far to increase commissions, is now itself making a study of commission firms' earnings (if any) and will probably make the decision itself if Mr. Schram doesn't get round to doing something about it.

Steel Output Off 6 Points Due to Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Because of the holiday, the steel operating rate last week dropped 6 points to 93½ per cent, according to the magazine Steel.

"Volume of steel orders," continues the service, "has fallen off with the greatest rapidity in several months. For the majority of companies June sales were much below those of May and often were the smallest for the year to date. This is due to more drastic shelving of nondefense inquiries, to the voluntary abandonment of projects by many civilians because of known futility of getting materials, and to the fact that some producers still refuse to sell for 1942 delivery, books perhaps not to be opened until October.

Defense Orders Holding

"The aggregate of defense orders is holding its own and perhaps increasing, though there is less evidence of certain large tonnages, such as ship plates, which figured in a flurry of buying a few weeks ago. It is recognized that the first phase of defense, the setting up of buildings and equipping with machinery, is about completed, with the next phase buying of materials for mass production, now dominant.

"Nondefense users, who have been living off inventories which they had built up for the past six months, have about exhausted them in many cases and are more frantic for steel and must depend on current shipments from mills. More prevalent and stricter priorities also handicap civilians.

"Some producers are being forced to exercise what they call 'priorities on priorities,' apportioning steel among holders of the same priority ratings, a specific example being a steel producer ordered to supply an aircraft engine maker and an airplane builder, both with A-1-a ratings, but having not enough steel to supply both completely.

"This bears out the frequent warning that too prevalent priorities will defeat the purpose for which they were issued, though apparently no better system has been devised. One prominent steelmaker notes that among high ratings A-1-a and A-1-b submitted to him they are about equally divided. Much steel for the Maritime Commission is said, surprisingly, to carry only an A-1-c. Railroads have been assigned generally an A-3 rating and purchasing from that source is especially conspicuous at the moment.

Much Red Tape

"Producers are much stricter than a month ago in their handling of priority ratings. First, they will not honor an inquiry until the certificate or photostatic copy is definitely exhibited. Secondly, the certificate must carry a fairly accurate and specific description of the steel wanted. Thirdly, they will no longer allow nondefense tonnages to ride along under the umbrella of priorities, a consumer formerly often getting more tonnage than needed for defense.

"Because of the red tape involved some consumers, entitled to high priority ratings, have not bothered to obtain them, though admit that they are now practically compelled to do so."

Because of the holiday automobile production for the week ended July 5 was scheduled for 96,457 units, down 31,469 for the week, comparing with 51,975 in the like week of 1940.

Duquesne Financing Seen Largest Under Competitive Bidding

NEW YORK (AP)—The financial district expected the largest utility financing yet undertaken through competitive bidding shortly would appear in a Duquesne Light Co. offer of $96,000,000 of bonds and preferred stock.

Two groups, one headed by Mellon Securities Corp. and First Boston Corp. and the other by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Smith Barney & Co., were expected to compete for the securities. These groups bid for the $60,000,000 bonds and notes of the Philadelphia Co., parent company of Duquesne Light Co.

Duquesne Light Co. has outstanding 275,000 shares of $100 par value 5 per cent cumulative first preferred and $70,000,000 of 3½ per cent bonds, due 1965, which would be refunded through the coming operation.

Excess Reserves Jump $120,000,000 in Week

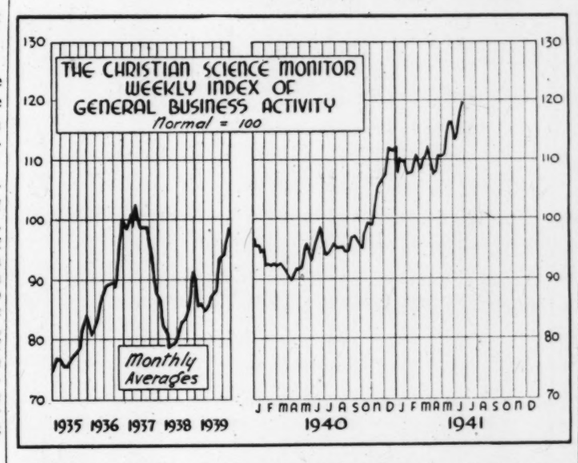
WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable excess reserves of banks jumped $120,000,000 to a total of $5.270,000,000 in the week ended July 2.

The Federal Reserve Board said the increase was due mostly to large Treasury expenditures during the week, particularly for the payment of quarterly interest on the public debt.

Heads Penna Rubber Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The appointment of Howard W. Jordan as President of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company, with headquarters at Jeanette, Pa., was announced by W. M. Atkins, chairman of the board. Mr. Jordan succeeds A. C. Bowers, recently resigned. To assume his new position, Mr. Jordan resigned as vice-president and comptroller of Montgomery Ward and Company, Chicago, with which firm he has been for 30 years.

Monitor Index of Business Continues Upward Spiral



Continuing its sharp advance of recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity hit another new high for the year of 119.7 (prel.) on June 28. This compared with 117.6 on June 21 and 98.5 on June 29, 1940. At its current level the index is higher than at any time since November, 1929.

All three components contributed to its advance.

Production of electricity set a new all-time high, topping 3,100,000,000 kilowatt hours and exceeding expectations for the week's advance.

Shipments of industrial goods as measured by miscellaneous freight carloadings jumped to the highest level since 1930, countering the usual seasonal dip. Although the adjusted index has shown a substantial rise from the low level of mid-April, it has not recovered yet to the level of the first of the year

Bank debits outside New York City declined less than seasonally for the week, the adjusted figure reaching the best level since 1929

Steel operations last week dropped six points to 93½ per cent of capacity reflecting the holiday shutdowns.

In retail trade the holiday together with the hot weather spurred sales, especially in summer wear, and gains for the country averaged 18 to 22 per cent ahead of last year.

Commodity prices extended their recent advance, lifting the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index to the highest level since mid-1937. Prices of foods and farm products continued to show the sharpest gains.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	J'e. 28* 1941	J'e. 21. 1941	J'e. 29. 1940
Combined index	119.7	117.6	98.5
Bk debits outside NYC	127.2	126.2	98.0
Elec power production	111.2	109.4	100.6
Misc corloadings	120.5	117.2	97.0

*Preliminary

Inter-American Trade Aided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Establishment of the Inter-American Business Relations Committee as a clearing house for sifting inter-American trade complaints and allocating them to proper governmental and private arbitration agencies for adjustment has been announced by the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission. The committee, made up of 13 leading importers, exporters, trade association executives and trade press publishers has been formed to further the work of the arbitration commission headed by Thomas J. Watson, which maintains hemisphere-wide facilities for settling commercial controversies between north and Latin-American business men.

"One reason why many disputes have gone unadjusted is that business men generally have been unaware of the existence of the many competent agencies existing today which can settle and adjust such situations," Kenneth H. Campbell, chairman of the committee, said. "Therefore, in an effort to centralize the disposition of complaints, this new agency has been formed with a view to studying, analyzing and handling such matters and to take action as may be necessary to their solution.

"Those commercial disagreements which can be arbitrated will be sent to the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, while others will be routed to those trade, business or government organizations best equipped to effect a speedy adjustment with the utmost good-will."

Treasury to Offer CCC Notes for Sale

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury Secretary, Henry Morgenthau, said that he expected the Treasury to offer $403,000,000 of Commodity Credit Corporation notes for sale to the investing public soon.

He said $200,00,000 worth would be sold for cash, and $203,000,000 offered in exchange for an equivalent amount of old commodity credit notes coming due for payment Aug. 1.

Variety Chain Sales at New High in 1940

Total sales of limited price variety chain stores in 1940 averaged at least 6 per cent more than in the preceding year, according to a bulletin just released by the Harvard Bureau of Business Research. Dollar sales of seven large chains were the highest on record, and average sales per store for these firms exceeded the 1932 depression level by more than 35 per cent.

Earnings, the study showed, were higher than they had been in any year since 1937; for 41 chains reporting for 1940 net gain before income taxes amounted to 6.91 per cent of net sales and 14.10 per cent of net worth.

The report, written by Elizabeth A. Burnham and sponsored by the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, is the tenth in a series of annual studies of operating results made for this trade. The average margin, expense, and profit data presented for 1940 are based on operating figures submitted by 41 variety chains representing more than 80 per cent of the stores and more than 90 per cent of the estimated total dollar volume for the trade in the United States.

Detailed averages are presented in the report showing the percentages of sales spent for merchandise and for chain operating costs and the percentage saved as profit by limited price variety chains as a whole. Corresponding data are given separately for groups of small, medium-size, and large chains. "Goal figures" summarize the experience of the most profitable firms in each size group.

Comparative operating figures for 1929 and 1931-1940 are given in dollars and in percentages for 15 firms which have reported to the Bureau during that entire period. These figures show that dollar operating costs per store have been rising fairly steadily since 1932 and in 1940 were higher than for any of the 11 years covered by the data. In recent years, however, sales have climbed at a faster rate than expense so that total expense as a percentage of sales was lower in 1940 than in 1939 or 1938.

EXPERIENCE WANTS TO BE USED

Here is a man trained as a Municipal Engineer and non-medical Public Health official. He has specialized in Real Estate Brokerage and Property Management; served as an appraiser for the HOLC and the Federal Reclamation Dept.; has managed an Irrigation Project.

This man is at his best in an office. He gets along well with other people, including subordinates. He is very active and used to long hours of work.

He is looking for a job that has the element of stability. What can you offer him?

Write Box X-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 1326 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Statement of Condition, June 30, 1941

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$1,311,004,575.02
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	1,437,224,912.17
State and Municipal Securities	122,867,035.34
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	6,016,200.00
Other Securities	163,109,750.33
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	773,392,278.82
Banking Houses	38,408,355.36
Other Real Estate	7,066,325.35
Mortgages	10,495,534.00
Customers' Acceptance Liability	9,597,216.00
Other Assets	9,978,354.27
	$3,889,160,536.66

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	37,183,100.35	
		$ 237,723,100.35
Dividend Payable August 1, 1941		5,180,000.00
Reserve for Contingencies		10,650,665.72
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		1,595,815.64
Deposits		3,615,427,528.41
Acceptances Outstanding		11,454,611.11
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		275,949.59
Other Liabilities		6,852,865.84
		$3,889,160,536.66

United States Government and other securities carried at $162,927,930.00 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Spending Rate Billion Monthly Soon

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harold D. Smith, Budget Director, predicted that expanding defense expenditures would reach a rate of $1,000,000,000 a month by September.

This acceleration, he said, should make good recent estimates that defense costs this fiscal year will be $15,500,000,000.

Reviewing the last fiscal year (which ended June 30), Mr. Smith said $6,274,000,000 was spent for defense. The spending rate was $807,000,000 in June.

Sharp Step-Up Soon

"I have just spent three and a half weeks visiting defense plants," the Budget head said, "and I got the definite impression that we are going to have a pretty sharp step-up in production pretty soon."

Although noting that the defense total of the past year was $190,000,000 short of the budget estimate made last January, Mr. Smith said it failed to reflect other millions of dollars of defense work being done by nominally "non-defense" agencies.

"The defense totals include only the Army, Navy and a few obvious defense agencies," he explained. "But nearly every other department of the Government is spending a large part of its money and time on defense.

"Take the Federal Power Commission, for example. That agency has reoriented nearly its entire work to facilitate defense. But the cost of it still appears as a 'non-defense' item. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is another example."

Mr. Smith said no single reason could be assigned for the fact that last year's defense costs were somewhat under estimates. Strikes, he said, were no more to blame than management failures, and probably the best explanation was that the estimate was "too optimistic."

Non-Defense Costs Drop

Mr. Smith made these comparisons between the budget estimates of last January and the final figures for the last fiscal year:

(in millions of dollars)

	Budget est.	Actual
Defense costs	6,464	6,274
Non-defense costs	6,738	6,436
Total expenditures (incl. debt retirement)	13,303	12,774
Revenues	7,013	7,607
Deficit	6,289	5,167

Smith noted that non-defense costs were $697,000,000 less than in the preceding fiscal year, and added:

"I hope they can be cut some more, but here we have the same difficulty as in totaling defense costs—it's so hard in some cases to tell what is defense and what is non-defense work."

The cut in non-defense items, he continued, amounted to about 10 per cent and was due partly to action of the Budget Bureau in setting aside a portion of agency funds in reserves which could not be spent except with special permission. About $175,000,000 of these reserves were never spent.

Saying it was too early to predict the effect of the pending tax bill, Smith said that, at present, his predictions for the current fiscal year based on existing taxes and appropriations were the same as in a June 1 statement which forecast $22,269,000,000 total expenditures and $9,402,000,000 revenues.

G. E. Receives New $16,000,000 Order

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Company announced it had received a $16,000,000 national defense order, "the largest single contract for merchant marine ship equipment ever placed with one manufacturer."

The equipment includes main propulsion and auxiliary power units, control and protective devices for 45 turbine-electric oil tankers to be laid down by the Sun Shipbuilding Company at Chester, Pa.

The Lynn, Mass., Schenectady, N. Y., and Philadelphia plants of General Electric will do the bulk of the work, it was announced.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, July 7

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables‡	$4.03½	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso‡‡	.2380	.2380	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2362	.2362	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5330	.5330	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2453	.2457	*
Shanghai—dol	.0528	.0536	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4750	.4750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8838	.8838	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Today's close*	135.96	28.91	18.14
Net change	+1.78	+.35	+.04
Previous close	134.18	28.56	18.10
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	118.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '46-44	107.31	107.31	107.31
6 3s '55-51	113.9	113.9	113.9
21 2⅞s '60-55	111.25	111.22	111.22
6 2¾s '65-60	111.24	111.20	111.20

New York City Bonds

30 3s'80	104¼	104	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Abitibi P&P 5s'53	54½	54½	54½
4 Alleghany cv 5s'44	86	86	86
5 Alleghany 5s'50 st	55	55	55
3 Allegh Val 4s'42	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 Allied Strs 4½s'51	104	104	104
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	59¾	59½	59½
9 AM I G Chem 5½s'49	102½	102¼	102¼
1 Am Int 5½s'49	100⅞	100¾	100¾
4 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
11 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅞	108½	108⅝
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91½	91½	91½
3 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	100	100	100
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111½	111½	111½
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	15	15	15
12 AC Line 1st 4s 52	77	76⅞	77
19 AC Line 4½s 64	64⅜	64	64⅜
4 AC Line 5s 45	98	98	98
1 Atl Dan 1st 4s 48	35	35	35
11 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99	98½	99
9 B&O 1st Mtg 4s 48 st	63½	63	63½
35 B&O 95 st A	34⅞	34⅛	34¾
1 B&O 95 st C	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
58 B&O 2000 st D	33½	33¼	33½
75 B&O 96 st F	33⅞	33¼	33⅞
200 B&O cv 60 st	30	29½	30
27 B&O 4s 48	62¾	61⅞	62¾
20 B&O SW 50 st	44¼	43⅝	44¼
12 B&O TC 4s 59	51¾	51½	51⅝
4 Bang & Ar cv 51 st S	47	46½	47
1 Bang &Ar 5s 43	85	85	85
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110½	110½	110½
5 Bell TPa 5s C	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛
10 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	99	98⅞	99
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106	106	106
1 Bos & Me 5s 67	73	73	73
29 Bos & Me 4½s 70	30¼	30	30⅛
14 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	18¼	18	18¼
2 Bkln Un Gas 5s 50	93	93	93
13 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	6¾	6⅝	6¾
2 Bush Term 5s 55	51	51	51
5 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78	78	78
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
35 Can Pac 4½s 46	87¾	87½	87¾
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	77¼	77¼	77¼
12 Can Pac 4s perp	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96½	96½
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
7 Cen Ga Chat 4s'51	12½	12½	12½
1 Cen of Ga 5s'59	11¼	11¼	11¼
318 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2¾	2¾
44 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2¾	2¾
10 CM&SP 4¾s'89 F	40½	40½	40½
42 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	40¾	40⅛	40¾
16 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	40¾	40	40¾
29 CM&SP gen 4s'89	40¼	39¾	40¼
1 Chi&NW 6½s'36	34¾	34¾	34¾
31 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	19¾	19½	19½
4 Chi&NW gn 5s'87	29	29	29
10 Chi & NW 4¾s'87	28	28	28
16 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	2	2	2
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18½	18½	18½
60 Chi & NW 4s'87	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Chi Ry 5s'27	47½	47½	47½
17 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	15	14⅞	15
9 AM I G Chem 5½s'49	102½	102¼	102¼
1 Am Int 5½s'49	100⅞	100¾	100¾
4 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
11 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅞	108½	108⅝
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	91½	91½	91½
3 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	100	100	100
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	111½	111½	111½
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	15	15	15
12 AC Line 1st 4s 52	77	76⅞	77
19 AC Line 4½s 64	64⅜	64	64⅜
4 AC Line 5s 45	98	98	98
1 Atl Dan 1st 4s 48	35	35	35
11 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99	98½	99
9 B&O 1st Mtg 48 st	63½	63	63½
35 B&O 95 st A	34⅞	34⅛	34¾
1 B&O 95 st C	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
58 B&O 2000 st D	33½	33¼	33½
75 B&O 96 st F	33⅞	33¼	33⅞
200 B&O cv 60 st	30	29½	30
27 B&O 4s 48	62¾	61⅞	62¾
20 B&O SW 50 st	44¼	43⅝	44¼
12 B&O TC 4s 59	51¾	51½	51⅝
4 Bang & Ar cv 51 st S	47	46½	47
1 Bang &Ar 5s 43	85	85	85
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110½	110½	110½
5 Bell TPa 5s C	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛
10 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	99	98⅞	99
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106	106	106
1 Bos & Me 5s 67	73	73	73
29 Bos & Me 4½s 70	30¼	30	30⅛
14 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	18¼	18	18¼
2 Bkln Un Gas 5s 50	93	93	93
13 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	6¾	6⅝	6¾
2 Bush Term 5s 55	51	51	51
5 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78	78	78
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
35 Can Pac 4½s 46	87¾	87½	87¾
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	77¼	77¼	77¼
12 Can Pac 4s perp	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1 Caro C&O 4s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96½	96½	96½
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
7 Cen Ga Chat 4s'51	12½	12½	12½
1 Cen of Ga 5s'59	11¼	11¼	11¼
318 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2¾	2¾
44 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2¾	2¾
10 CM&SP 4¾s'89 F	40½	40½	40½
42 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	40¾	40⅛	40¾
16 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	40¾	40	40¾
29 CM&SP gen 4s'89	40¼	39¾	40¼
1 Chi&NW 6½s'36	34¾	34¾	34¾
31 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	19¾	19½	19½
4 Chi&NW gn 5s'87	29	29	29
10 Chi & NW 4¾s'87	28	28	28
16 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	2	2	2
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18½	18½	18½
60 Chi & NW 4s'87	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Chi Ry 5s'27	47½	47½	47½
17 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	15	14⅞	15
122 CRI & P cv 4½s'60	2¼	2⅛	2¼
48 CRI & P 4s'88	23¼	23⅛	23⅛
20 CRI & P 4s'88 ct	22⅛	22	22⅛
20 CRI&P 4s'88 st reg	20	20	20
89 CRI & P rfg 4s'34	13½	13½	13½
22 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	12¼	12⅛	12¼
6 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s'60	66	66	66
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s'63	101⅛	101	101
8 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	96½	96¼	96¼
5 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3 Childs Co 5s 43	40¼	39½	40¼
7 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
9 CCC&StL 4½s 77	56¾	56½	56½
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	86½	86½	86½
31 Col¾Su 4½s 80	23¼	22½	23¼
2 ComlMack inc 69ww	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
74 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	112	111½	111½
8 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	105⅜	105½	105½
2 Con Oil 3½s 56	106⅛	106½	106½
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Con Rys 4s 54	25½	25½	25½
2 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	25½	25½	25½
3 Con Rys 4s 56	25½	25½	25½
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	84	84	84
1 Consum Power 3½s 65	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108⅛	108½	108½
1 Contin'tal Oil-2¾s 48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
21 DeKalb Hud rfg 4s 43	53	52¾	52¾
47 DeKRG 4s 36	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
5 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	104	104	104
1 Dul Missabe&I 3½s62	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105½	105½	105½
28 Erie rfg 5s 67	22⅞	29⅜	29⅜
44 Erie rfg 5s 75	30	29⅝	29⅞
15 Erie 1st 4s 96 xin	92	92	92
59 Erie gen lien 4s 96xin	59	59	59
1 Erie cv 4s 53A xin	54	54	54
10 Erie&Jer 6s 55 xin	96½	96½	96½
5 Erie Gene 6s 57 xin	116	116	116
4 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	107	107	107
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	95½	95¼	95½
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	104½	104½	104½
10 Gt Nor 5s '73	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
6 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	92	91⅝	92
12 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
26 Gt Nor 4s 46G	100¾	100½	100¾
21 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¾	97½	97½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82½	82½	82½
8 Gulf M&N 5s 50	87	87	87
3 Gulf M&Oh 4s'75	71½	71	71½
1 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	48⅛	48½	48½
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	83	83	83
3 Hocks V 4½s 99	131	131	131
10 Housatonic 5s 37	64	64	64
2 Housat'nOlTex 4¼s54	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
21 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38½	38¼	38½
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45	44¾	44¾
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
10 Ill Cen 4s 52	44½	44⅜	44⅜
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44⅜	44¼	44¼
25 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46¼	45⅞	45⅞
1 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44	44	44
11 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	59¼	59¼	59¼
24 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49½	49¼	49½
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49½	49¼	49½
17 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¼	44⅛	44⅛
3 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	20½	20½	20½
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 Int Gt Nor a1 6s 52	1¼	1¼	1¼
20 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18	17½	18
11 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	17	16½	16⅞
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	36½	36½	36½
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
28 Int T&T 4½s 52	41⅜	41½	41⅜
16 Int T&T 5s 55	43½	43¼	43¼
4 Int T&T 5s ESt 3½s 61	98¾	98¾	98¾
28 KCFtS&M 4s 36	49¼	49	49
1 K C South 5s 50	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Koppers Co 3½s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Kresge Found 3s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Lac Gas 6s 61 ctfA	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	70⅝	70	70
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	100½	100½	100½
24 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34⅞	34½	34⅞
38 Lehigh Val 2003 st	32	31½	32
52 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅞	29¼	29⅞
4 Leh Term 5s 51	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Lion Oil 4½s 52	100	100	100
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96	96	96
2 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	87	87	87
3 Lou&N 3s 2003	104½	104½	104½
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97⅜	96¾	97⅜
2 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	87	87	87
4 Maine Cen 4½s '60	53½	53⅜	53½
1 MarionStiShovEx'47st	98	98	98
1 Market StRy5s'45 st	78	78	78
3 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
2 Met Ed 4½s '68	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Mich Cen 3½s '52	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Mich Cen Gas 4s '63	106⅞	106½	106½
2 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	36¼	36¼	36¼
3 M&StL 4s'49	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
25 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	11½	11⅜	11½
67 MKT-Tex 4s 1s '67	30	29½	30
15 M-K-T 4½s '78	25¾	25½	25¾
20 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37½	37½	37½
6 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	25	24¾	25
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
8 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	27¾	27¾	27¾
51 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	27⅛	27⅛	27¼
65 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	29	28⅝	28¾
12 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	29½	29	29¼
15 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
22 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
7 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	107	106¾	106⅞
16 Mor & Essex 5s'55	38	37½	38
3 Mor&Essex ct 5s'2000	41½	41½	41½
8 NashCha&StL4s'78	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞
12 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	105¼	105⅛	105¼
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	73½	73½	73½
2 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 N Orl Term 4s 53	72¾	72½	72¾
10 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	46½	46½	46½
37 NYC rfg 5s 2013	61⅞	61	61⅞
61 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56	57
11 YC cn 4s 98	61	60½	6-
10 NYC 3½s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
4 NYC cv 3½s 52	60½	60	60⅛
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
1 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74	74	74
41 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62⅞	62	62⅞
14 NY Dock Co. 4s 51	62	61½	62
11 NY Edis 3½s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
6 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54⅞	54½	54⅞
53 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29¾	29½	29¾
30 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	47	46	47
40 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28⅞	28	28⅞
14 NYNH&H 4s 47	26½	26¼	26½
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	26¼	26¼	26¼
13 NYNH&H 4s 56	26½	26	26½
10 NYNH&H 3½s 57	6	6	6
5 NYNH&H 3½s 47	26	26	26
2 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	25½	25½	25½
5 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7	7	7

Change in U. S. Cotton Trade Policies Urged

WASHINGTON (AP) — Changes in the Government's foreign trade policies on cotton were being urged in some official quarters as a result of sharp losses in foreign markets, particularly Canada and other countries not cut off by the war.

With cotton exports at the lowest level since Civil War days, some Agriculture Department officials, particularly those most concerned with cotton production control problems, are urging that the Government take more positive steps to hold markets long accustomed to using this country's cotton.

Canada is turning to Brazil and Peru for the bulk of the cotton needed by its booming cotton textile industry. The Agriculture Department's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reported that Canadian mills had ordered a six months' supply amounting to about 200,000 bales of Brazilian cotton and that shipping facilities had been guaranteed by the Brazilian Government. It said much of this cotton would be stored at Boston until needed.

It was explained that, because of Government price-supporting loan programs in this country, the Canadian mills could get Brazilian cotton from 2½ to 5 cents a pound cheaper than American cotton.

Another development influencing those urging a more positive cotton export policy was the decision of the British to take a small quantity of American cotton under terms of the lend-lease program and a simultaneous report by the Agriculture Department that Great Britain had signed an agreement with Brazil to purchase $4,000,000 worth of Brazilian cotton. They contend this country should insist that if the British are to get cotton under the favorable terms of the lease-lend program, they should be asked to use whatever foreign exchange is available for the purchase of American rather than other foreign cotton.

Jones Says U. S. Will Double Purchases Of Canadian Aluminum

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced today he was doubling purchases of Canadian aluminum for the American defense program.

He said that the Metals Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was buying an additional 170,000 metric tons of aluminum from Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., for delivery in 1942, 1943 and 1944.

A similar purchase was announced by Mr. Jones a few weeks ago, and the total of the two purchases was approximately $126,000,000.

Mr. Jones said that in order to help the Canadian company expand its facilities to produce the aluminum, the Metals Reserve Company was advancing $50,000,000 of the purchase price of the aluminum.

Loans to Brokers Rise $33,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $382,000,000. The week ended July 2 and the total represented an increase of $33,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $262,000,000.

Whitney Parole Hearing Scheduled for July 9

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York State Parole Board has scheduled for July 9 a hearing to determine whether Richard V. Whitney should be released from Sing Sing Prison on parole.

It was reported that Judge Owen W. Bohan, who sentenced the former New York Stock Exchange president to a prison term of from five to 10 years for grand larceny, and District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, who prosecuted him, would recommend parole.

Mr. Whitney, if freed on Aug. 11, will have completed exactly three years of the term given him in connection with the theft of $214,000 from the New York Yacht Club and his father-in-law's estate. Mr. Whitney pleaded guilty to the charge.

Hosiery Shipments Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers reported total shipments of hosiery in May amounted to 11,749,506 dozens of pairs, a 16.2 per cent increase over May, 1940. The total for the first five months was up 11.2 per cent to 60,378,049 dozens.

Ottawa Car Wage Increase

OTTAWA (CP) — Officials of Ottawa Car & Aircraft Ltd. have announced a 12½ per cent wage increase effective Saturday for all employees paid on an hourly wage basis. The firm employs about 2,000 persons.

Woolworth Sales Up 6.3 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Woolworth Co. reported June sales were $27,652,730, an increase of 6.3 per cent over the June, 1940, sales of $26,020,525.

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	65	65	65
1 Argentine 4½s 48	84¾	84¾	84¾
6 Australia 5s 57	66½	66½	66½
1 Belgium 6½s 49	83	83	83
28 Brazil 8s 41	20¼	20¼	20¼
18 Brazil 6½s 26-57	17⅛	17	17⅛
6 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17	17	17
11 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	18⅝	18½	18⅝
5 Budapest 6s 62	5	5	5
10 Buen A 3¾s 77	49	49	49
1 Bulgaria 7½s 68	5¾	5¾	5¾
17 Canada 5s 52	102	101¾	102
12 Canada 4s 60	99½	99½	99½
1 Canada 3¼s 61	90⅝	90¼	90¼
5 Canada 3s 68	87¼	87¼	87¼
18 Canada 3s 67	87½	87⅜	87⅜
2 Canada 2½s 45	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
22 Canada 2¼s 44	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	12	12	12
3 Chilean Mun 7s 60 asd	10½	10½	10½
2 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	35¼	35¼	35¼
1 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	35	35	35
2 Cuba 5½s 53	101¾	101⅝	101¾
12 Cuba 4½s 77	59½	59	59½
1 Denmark 5½s 55	46	46	46
1 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	8	8	8
1 Met Water 5½s 50	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	69	69	69
2 N Sou Wales 5s 58	69	69	69
5 Orient Dev 6s 53	43¼	43¼	43¼
2 Orient Dev 5½ s58	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
21 Peru 1st 6s 60	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1 Queensld 7s 41	98	98	98
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	8½	8½	8½
3 Sao2Paulo St 6s 68	17½	17½	17½
5 Taiwan El P 5½s 71	48	47¾	47¾
12 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	42¾	42⅛	42¼

Warden Lawes to Retire, But Plans Active Career

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OSSINING, N. Y., July 7—Lewis E. Lawes, for 21 years Warden of Sing Sing Prison, was making arrangements today for a very active retirement. He said he would retire probably on July 15 and devote himself to writing, lecturing, boys' club work, and perhaps radio appearances.

Mr. Lawes asked on July 3 for retirement on pension after the longest tenure of office of any Sing Sing warden and after introduction in the prison here of many far-reaching reforms. These included a program of athletics for prisoners which attracted nationwide attention.

Saying he would speak to the 2,500 Sing Sing inmates over the prison public address system before leaving here, Mr. Lawes admitted that some of them might feel "pretty bad" at his retirement. Some of his charges, he added, had turned out to be "very valuable, very fine men, and I might say, very fine friends."

Mr. Lawes said the most difficult conditions he had encountered at Sing Sing were overcrowding and lack of work for the inmates, and the most distasteful job was legal executions. He has been a vigorous opponent of capital punishment throughout his years of prison work.

"Sing Sing," he continued, "receives more publicity than any other prison in America, and this has been the cause of many Wardens leaving the prison. While this has been troublesome, I have always thought that the public has the right to know what is happening in their institutions. I have always found the press fair when it was in possession of all the facts.

"I have several offers to do some writing, give some talks, and I am also giving consideration to two offers from universities. Radio and motion picture work is also being considered."

Warden Lawes will receive a pension estimated at $6,000 a year. His successor will be appointed by John A. Lyons, State Commissioner of Correction, possibly at the suggestion of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, because of the importance of the post.

Mr. Lawes entered prison work at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, where conditions first induced him to delve into the question of punishment and prison reforms. Later he served at Auburn and Elmira, and was appointed to Sing Sing by Gov. Alfred E. Smith in 1919. The previous average stay for a Sing Sing Warden at the prison had been about 11 months.

Retires

Wide World

Lewis E. Lawes

Who is retiring as Warden of Sing Sing Prison after 21 years in that post.

Big Push in U. S. Shipbuilding To Aid Battle of the Atlantic

Continued from Page 1

istence or non-existence of Christianity" in Germany was at stake. This system of the Nazi regime was the first given during the war and is believed to have been elicited by a steadily-progressing anti-religious trend on the part of Berlin.

Bishop Hurley not only supported America's present efforts to aid the British but also advocated that the President be permitted to implement this policy as he sees fit in consultation with Congress. Although expressing abiding faith in Government by the people, he said that he did not feel that "questions of national security, in an epoch of crisis, should be submitted directly to them."

"Since our problem is primarily a strategic one," Bishop Hurley said, "it should be left to the Commander-in-Chief who alone, in constant, loyal communication with the Congress and in consultation with his military and naval advisers, is capable of bringing us safely through the dangers which encompass us."

Recently From Rome

Since Bishop Hurley only recently returned to this country after a long period in high Vatican circles, it is assumed that he, while not empowered to speak for the Pope, may have reflected to some degree Papal sentiments in his radio address.

Thus it is held doubly significant that the Bishop outspokenly condemned those who have tried to paint the German attack upon Russia as an anti-communist crusade.

"Crusade forsooth: not God, but the enemy of God, wills it; its standard is not the cross, but the swastika which a great pontiff called this foe of the Cross of Christ; the rape of Poland is scarcely a recommendation for Christian knights; and the recluse of Berchtesgaden is badly cast for the role of Peter the Hermit. The bald facts of the "crusade" are these: On Sunday morning, June 22, the Nazis, in violation of a treaty, launched an unprovoked and undeclared war of aggression against the Communists, their former partners in crime. America's attitude toward this new war should not be swayed by Nazi propaganda; It must be based on purely strategic considerations. The Nazi remains Enemy No. 1 of America and of the world."

Support for Marshall's Plan

Meanwhile, support for the proposal of Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief-of-Staff, that Congress remove existing prohibitions against the use of American troops outside the New World and American possessions, came in a joint statement issued by the Committee to Defend America and the Fight for Freedom, Inc.

The joint statement also appealed for support of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's call for use of the Navy to clear the Atlantic of German submarines and raiders and called upon Congress to leadership in patriotic initiative.

Simultaneously, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard has announced the formation of administrative defense boards in every state and county. The boards will help direct production into channels suited to national defense needs and will serve as a quick and efficient means of administering the Department's decisions regarding defense production in agriculture.

America's reported refusal to represent Soviet interests at Vichy is understood to stem from Washington's desire to draw a distinct line between American support of Russia's resistance to Germany and our sympathy for Communism's world-wide interests. The refusal is in line with Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles's statement that while Communism and Nazism are equally abhorrent to Americans, this country welcomes any and all effort designed to defeat Hitlerism.

British Seize Air Offensive While Russians Battle Nazis

Continued from Page 1

Army is resisting effectively for the most part along the Stalin Line inside the old Russian frontier.

It is pointed out that although the Soviets have already had to abandon the bulk of the buffer territory which they took from Rumania, Poland, and Baltic States a year or so ago, Russian territory proper is so far almost intact except for a single serious Nazi thrust toward Smolensk.

Furthermore, the Red Army shows no signs of breaking up, but on the contrary seems to have large quantities of tanks and troops in reserve, and appears to be using them in the major counterattacks at present.

Furthermore the Russian air force has continued to give a good account of itself. Finally reports from other sources, including Stockholm and Vichy, indicate that the German tank attack is slackening somewhat as the result of communication difficulties and the effective guerrilla tactics of the Russians.

Time to Hit Hard

For Britain the significance of all this is that the time has come to hit the Nazis as hard as possible in the west. Despite the intensity of the air attack so far, certain sections of the press here are demanding still heavier bombing of the Reich.

There are also persistent demands for seaborne raids along the German - controlled continental coast like that carried out at the Lofoten Islands in Norway.

In fact there is some speculation as to whether the almost continuous air sweeps by the RAF over Northern France are not a prelude to such raids.

At the same time progress in Syria where the campaign is proceeding slowly but otherwise satisfactorily, and further capitulations of the Italian forces in Ethiopia over the week end contribute to the impression here that the tide is at last beginning to turn.

British naval success against Italy in the Mediterranean where an eight-inch gun cruiser has been recently destroyed and a number of other ships sunk, also tends to add weight to this view.

Too Early to Decide

On the other hand the basic uncertainty of the situation in Russia remains. The most that can be safely said so far is that the first fortnight of fighting finds the Soviets resisting more stubbornly than most observers here had anticipated.

But it is recognized in well-informed circles in London that the Nazis have not been stopped yet by any means, and that it would be a mistake to draw any very optimistic conclusion at this early stage.

Nevertheless it cannot be denied that there is now a new undertone in British attitude toward the war—an undertone of greater confidence and greater readiness in regard to the conflict from the offensive viewpoint.

Evidence of the arrival of American fighter, and especially bomber, planes in ever-increasing quantities strengthens this feeling. So do signs that Japan is beginning to doubt the value of the Axis pact.

Thus whatever may be the picture next week or month, for the moment there is indisputably a strong feeling here that the tide of war is turning against the dictators and to the advantage of the democracies.

Calls for Invasion

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Intensification of the British aerial offensive was accompanied today by growing demands for outright invasion of the continent while Germany is engaged with Soviet Russia in the East.

Declaring that exceptional risks must be taken if victory is to be won, the News Chronicle said:

"Is not this the time to land raiding parties on a big scale in territories as near as possible to the Reich, where they can destroy equipment — perhaps even airfields, delay preparations for invasion (of Britain) and draw off divisions of the German Army from hard-pressed Russia?"

The Daily Herald said "the public expects stronger action and is waiting for it with increased impatience as the days slip by."

New British Strategy: Keep Nazis Guessing

By the Associated Press

London, July 7

The magazine Aeroplane hints that the RAF's daylight sweeps and nightly poundings of the French coast may be a prelude to an invasion of the continent before Aug. 1.

The magazine in a recent issue said the Germans have been persuaded that "no combined offensive by British arms can be undertaken for several months."

"The RAF," it added, "has been busy for nearly three weeks casting doubts on that assumption.

"Before this month is out there may be developments which would cause more doubts and hearten all the people over whose lands the struggle must be renewed.

"British strategy is still that of renewing the sinews of war and some of them are now to be found in France. But another form of strategical help to Russia is also in the making and France is probably concerned in that, too."

Meanwhile, Aeroplane asserted, Germans must guess "as to where and when and how the next phases of British intervention will take place."

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc. July 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.

10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m) chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Aug. 3, Sept. 7.

7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW 15.13mc (19.8m), on 6.04mc (49.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m). Chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Sept. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc. on Aug. 3, Sept. 7.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc. on July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 14.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc. on July 20.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on July 20, Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 20, Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on July 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Aug 3; Sept. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on July 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31; Sept. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; July 13, 27; Aug. 10, 24; Sept. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on July 20; Aug. 17; Sept. 21.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

New York

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 3 p. m., July 13. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles; and short wave Station WRUL, 6.04 and 11.79 megacycles.

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GARDEN APARTMENT, 2 rooms, kitchen, Frigidaire, cross ventilation, furnished, 2 entrances; suitable for sharing or for family; SUBLET 2 to 4 months, $50 monthly. BUCKMASTER, 65 West 11th, N. Y. C.

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ZEHNER'S HIGH HILL HOUSE, Narrowsburg, N. Y. Tel. 94R4—Family resort; excellent food, own produce; bathing, sports; booklet; $14.

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MARRIED COUPLE, Protestant, without children, for cook, utility man for outdoor work. Box X-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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Affects Every Car Owner
Travelers Offers Full Protection
Philip H. MacDonald
912 Chapman Bldg. Phone 2-8301

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

PHOTO SUPPLIES
- As Maine's largest photo-supply house we carry a complete stock of supplies for amateur and professional use.

BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE ST., PORTLAND, ME.

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Shop
FEATURING
Fashion Park Clothes

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

CAMERAS
Complete range in prices and types
LORING SHORT & HARMON
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL
and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

Costume Jewelry

Definite types, designs and colors for every occasion under the sun.

HARRY G. EMMONS

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

Concord Hardware & Plumbing Supply Co.
Frigidaire
Ranges and Refrigerators
122-126 North Main St. Tel. 3313

Waterspar Enamel is the ideal finish for porch furniture. The color schemes are many, our stock is complete. Try some!
A. H. Britton & Co.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

MERRILL AND COTE
Carburetor Service
151 No. Main St., Tel. 2770, 2771

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

HARPER METHOD SHOP
HM
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

William, the Tailor
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Special line of ready-made suits
Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired
45 North Main Street Phone 121

Boutwell's Filling Stations
TEXACO PRODUCTS
EXIDE BATTERIES
76 So. Main Street 24
Phone 1570 Hour Service

When Visiting Concord, N. H.
Do not forget to visit
HENRY'S ATLANTIC SUPER SERVICE
230 North Main Street
The only Atlantic Station in Concord

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S
26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

DOVER

Flowers for Every Occasion
Tel. 5
GARRISON HILL GREENHOUSES

Daeris Air Conditioned Restaurant and Tea Room
MORRILL BLDG. TEL. 616
Quality Food
WE MAKE OUR OWN ICE CREAM
Afternoon Tea Served

PEOPLE'S MARKET
B&M BAKED BEANS
Tel. 480
487 Central Ave.
We Deliver
GROCERIES, MEAT, FISH, OYSTERS, VEGETABLES, FRUIT

H. E. Hughes Shoe Store
Tel. 338
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women. Treadeasy and Vitality Shoes for Women
A Full Line of Up-to-Date Summer Shoes
Morrill Building

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St., Tel. 73
Groceries, Vegetables
Meats, Canned Foods
Pastry. We deliver
Cocomalt

HAMPTON BEACH

300th Tercentenary
Margaret M. Junkins Candy Shoppe
HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
CANDY—CONES—CORN SPECIALTIES
Ocean Blvd., Hampton Beach, N. H.

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
Bay State Paints Hardware, Sporting Goods Roofing, Hand and Power Lawn Mowers Fishing Licenses
519 MAIN STREET PHONE 339

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA
(Continued)

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
637 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

Watches
HAMILTON—WALTHAM—ELGIN
GRUEN—MARMON
Latest mod is for both ladies and gents
CHARLES F. WATERMAN
610 Main Street Laconia, N. H.

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3647-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE DOORWAY TO FINE FURNITURE
for these Summer Days that will also give you Lasting Pleasure.
If you are not using a "PROFILE" mattress now change now for sure comfort
C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

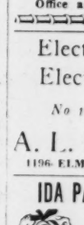
Tropical Worsted SUITS
$25 to $30
Look and Be Cool and Comfortable
Other Palm Beach Suits
$17.75
FLOYD'S

This Season's Merchandise Still On Sale at
LAST YEAR'S LOW PRICES
Leavitt's feels it a duty to their thousands of New Hampshire customers to keep quality up and prices down just as long as possible . . . and we're making every effort to do so.
LEAVITT'S

BEMBERGS
MIDSUMMER DRESSES
Cool—Washable—Pastel and Dark Shades. You'll be thrilled with their freshness and smartness.
Miss Lili Chartier
50 HANOVER STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667



IDA PATZKE'S BEAUTY SHOP
Keep Your Hair Looking Bright and Fresh with Frequent Oil Shampoos These Hot Summer Days
Call 354
21 DUBUQUE STREET

CHATHAM 100% WOOL BLANKETS
The Chatham name is a guarantee of quality.
6 Beautiful Pastel Colors
72x84—$8.95
JAMES W. HILL CO.
Window Shades Venetian Blinds Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370

O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 W. Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

Pariseau's "Sun Shop"
Features Stylish Fun Clothes for Vacation Trips
Designed for ACTION; sunLIGHT CAMERA!
PARISEAU'S

ST. CHARLES STEEL KITCHEN CABINETS
Made in two complete lines to suit modest home or finest mansion. Cabinets, shelves and racks. Let us help you plan your kitchen.
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
Electrical Contractors
71 HANOVER STREET

Electrolux Gas Refrigerators
Stay Silent—Last Longer
Unconditional 10-Year Guarantee. Prices as low as 124.50 for a standard 6 cu. ft. model
EASY TERMS
Manchester Gas Company

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

Hamilton Watches
For Accuracy and Charm
Buy The Best
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET
PHONE 7310

Clothes—Furniture—Rugs
All work expertly done. Best of materials used.
PARISIAN Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

NASHUA

Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Ph. 3980

"VELVETIZED"
at no extra cost to you
COLBURN'S MAYONNAISE
Made with strictly fresh eggs
COLBURN FOOD SHOP
7 Temple Street Tel. 986

COLD CUTS
SOFT DRINKS
FRESH FRUIT
VEGETABLES
MOXIE
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET TEL. 2800

PORTSMOUTH

WHITE & HODGDON
20 CONGRESS STREET
Tel. 123-124
Quality Foods at Fair Prices

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PAWTUCKET

Tire and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angell St. Tel. PL 1660-1661

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Masonic View Service Station
AMERICAN OIL PRODUCTS CO.
Expert Lubrication and Washing
Tires, Tubes and Accessories
AMOCO
PHONES 3554—2582 1900 KING STREET

GENERAL ELECTRIC
AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT, ROOM COOLER, LINK-BELT STOKERS
COAL, WOOD, FUEL OIL
AITCHESON, Inc.
500 KING STREET AL 2214

GENERAL REPAIRS
Storage in heated garage
Gasoline—Oil Lubricating
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
Operating
BELLE HAVEN GARAGE
Prince and Fairfax Sts. Phone Alex. 1022
Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA
(Continued)

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

ALEXANDRIA Cleaners & Shoe Repairers
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
711 King Street Phone ALex 2536
Delivery Service

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. Alex 3278 for Road Service

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades.
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

McGEHEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
Reliable, Careful Work Done
Try Us
Phone 200 220 Rivermont Ave.

Beat the Heat — with COOL FASHIONS
From
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
Lynchburg's Fashion Store

Bibee's
CHOICE FOODS for PICNICS

July Clearance SALES
Throughout the Store
Now in full swing
D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL

NEWPORT NEWS

Have you discovered
THE PERFECT HAM SPREAD?
We have it and it is most toothsome
22c a jar or 5 jars $1.00
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Now that vacation days are here you'll find yourself in need of many things and it's gratifying to know that there is such a store as this at your very elbow to supply every requirement.

LOUIS ILIAD'S
RUG SERVICE
624 BOTETOURT ST. PHONE 23342
Oriental and Domestic Rugs Cleaned. Repaired and Stored.

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

MILTON MUSIC COMPANY
"The Complete Convenient Music Store"
108 W. FREEMASON ST.
Pianos, Electric Organs, Accordions, Band Instruments, Musical Accessories and Records
—Convenient Terms—
PHONES: 21855 and 21876

MODERN SUPER MARKETS
BIG STAR
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout VIRGINIA *and* NORTH CAROLINA

ROSEDALE DAIRY
NORFOLK—PORTSMOUTH
Milk, Butter, Eggs
Ice Cream
Tel. 25645
9th and Monticello Ave., Norfolk

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Crossword Quiz Answers

S	H	A	R	P			M	U	S	I
W		S	A	L			A	S	P	R
I	N		B	U	G	L	E		D	I
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T	R	O	Y		B		T	H	O	R
			M	A	R	L	O	W	E	
C	L	A	P		I		O	L	A	F
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A	M	I	N	A			L	I	G	H	T

747

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
TEL. NORFOLK 2-4681
LIBERTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY BOSTON
Your Friend on the Highway
R. E. DOYAL 229 W. BUTE ST. NORFOLK

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA
Our Thirty-Seventh Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-3611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Go to Joseph Spigel's Inc.
For everything up-to-date in Women's Apparel from head to toe—New arrivals in spring suits and dresses in all the lovely new shades.

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
QUALITY BRAND DAIRY PRODUCTS
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION
DIAL 5501

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Other stores located in Wheeling, W. Va. Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

Try our *recap* and *retread service*
Use our BUDGET PLAN for Goodyear Tires and Home Supplies
HENRY BROTHERS, Ltd.

New 1941 Complete Line
ZENITH RADIO
On Display at
McKEE'S INC.
10 Capitol Street Phone 24-151

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
We feature Gabrieleen With Adepsol Permanent Wave. Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151 Ex. 13

"CHEER UP"
Your most Elaborate Costume can be kept looking like new, by our skillful Sanitone cleaning and pressing service. Bring or send your dry cleaning with your laundry.
Elite Laundry & Dry Cleaning
Phone 21-125

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better. Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant Street

WEST VIRGINIA

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
WHEELING, W. VA.
Other stores located in Charleston, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 Chapline
INSURANCE
Life and General
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

LUCE'S SHOP
Agents for
JAEGER WOOLLENS
111 Sparks Street

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097 831 BANK ST. 5-1478

R. E. POWELL GROCER
KNOX GELATINE
Phone 2-2411

LADY BILTMORE HATS
Tailored felts of unusual smartness 5.95
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

The Great Forward Specialty Shop of Western Canada
DEVLIN'S
Robert Devlin & Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Furnace Cleaning
Electric Vacuum Method
234 BANK STREET 2-5777

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

BAG O' WASH
Use this new known and advance laundry pricing plan and save money. As low as 39c per bundle.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3451

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
HOTPOINT STOVES
Mills & Hadwin
Limited
3147 YONGE ST. MO. 4343
17 Years' Continuous Service

GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

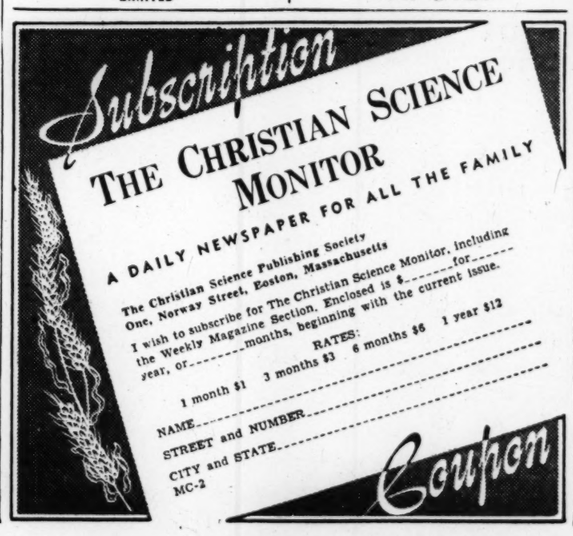
Richard Honeyford
NOTARY PUBLIC
ETC.
Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.
Phone: EL 3836

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Apparel for All Men
- BURBERRYS
- ENGLISH SHOES
- HABERDASHERY
- SUITS
- SPORTSWEAR
- HATS

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

"FULL SHADE BRIGHTER" CLEANING
LADIES' DRESSES Plain 1 Piece $1.00
Dechaux
FRONTENAC 3131

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes
HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARVES
in a Wonderful Variety of Designs and Weaves
JUL. HEIM 1420 DRUMMOND STREET

HAYES GARAGE
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

European Local Classified
(Continued)

POST WANTED

BUSINESS MAN with 25 years' executive experience with specialised experience in sales and publicity, available now. Box W-1636, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17, Bramham Gardens, S. W. 5—Comfortable Divan Rooms, with breakfast; lounge and garden; buses, tube and shops; nightly 6/6, double 11/-; weekly permanent from 24/6, double from 50/- FLA 6059 Miss V Dorothy Maggs.

LONDON, W. 8—Two unfurnished communicating rooms, 1st floor; quiet, sunny; C. H. W., also one, part-furnished ground floor, 13 Brunswick Gardens, Church St., Kensington. BAYswater 6002.

LONDON, S. W. 15, Eng.—Furnished or Unfurnished 1 or 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; quiet, sunny, conveniently situated. Box W-1635, BCM/CSM, London.

PUTNEY, 11, Howard's Lane, London, S. W. 15—Residential rooms, gas fires and ring, bath, E. L., from 25/- p. w. with breakfast (optional), 2 mins. church. Phone Putney 2315.

SERVICE FLATS

LONDON 186, Sussex Gdns., W. 2—Comfortable, modern service flatlets, mostly with private Bathrooms, from 30/- including breakfast. Pad 4871.

TEA ROOMS

ENJOY YOUR LUNCH OR TEA AT
THE MONTROSE
43, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR Houses and Flats in EALING consult LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F. V. A.
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. 2127
Rents Collected Valuations

WANTED

WANTED—Typewriters for cash, portables and standards, all makes required. Excellent prices given. Blue Seal Products Ltd., 106-7, High Holborn, London, W. C. 2 (opposite Holborn Tube). Phone Holborn 3696.

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9691, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Saturday 9 a. m. to 12·45 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall

PHONES: EUSTON 4245 etc.
F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS
DRAYTON HOUSE, GORDON STREET, W.C.1

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1.
ABBey 2826

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

When in WESTMINSTER Visit the
GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP
LUNCHES · TEAS · HOME MADE CAKES
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Give Ye Them to Eat"

Boise, Idaho

Such is the spirit of the one whose name is attached to "The Ugly Duckling Home Kitcheteria" in this city. The writer is sending in a tribute to this "faithful steward" because she has for years opened her doors to the hungry by her novel system of serving meals.

"The Ugly Duckling" is now widely known as the place where one may find the fairest of the fares. Yes, this noble woman has been instrumental in transforming what has appeared to some as quite an awkward situation into a grand and beautiful accomplishment, as the ugly duckling suddenly discovered himself, a handsome white swan.

In this new system of serving meals there are at times many to be seen as busy as bees, waiting on themselves; then standing in line to wash their own dishes. In this unique kitcheteria harmony reigns in spite of all the seeming difficulties.

It is interesting to know how such an institution had its inception. One day sitting at her front window, some five years ago, watching the school children pass by, the vision of being of service first appeared to this woman. She asked herself, "How can I serve wholesome food at the lowest price so that these children, or anyone, may have the warm meals they desire?" Her aim was to make it impossible for anyone within her reach to be "destitute of daily food." See James 2:15, 16.

"O give me a house by the side of the road, and be a friend to man. Giving, giving, always giving—"not money but love, if they only knew."

Giving, to many, the daily food they needed in exchange for work. The writer has been most grateful in making this exchange for some four years; and his joy is boundless because of that privilege, not for the food alone, but for the real joy of it.

Many have come, and many gone. So has this kind and gentle woman's influence gone with them to be long remembered. Surely, the Master's benediction. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me" rests upon such works.

Home "Sweet" Home

American homes and restaurants use approximately 60 per cent of the sugar consumed, the Department of Commerce reports.

Permit Required

To purchase a car in British Guiana, a Government permit is required, the Department of Commerce reports.

408 Maple Street

By Chase Craig

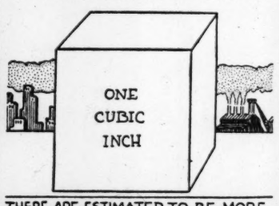
I'M INCLINED TO AGREE WITH MOTHER— IT DOESN'T LOOK LIKE BUSINESS PROPERTY TO ME —
BUT CAN'T YOU VISUALIZE THE POSSIBILITIES? HAVE YOU TWO NO IMAGINATION?
YES, WE HAVE — AND I IMAGINE IT'LL BE A COLD DAY IN JULY BEFORE WE INVEST OUR SAVINGS HERE —
AND THE WEATHER MAN SAYS IT'LL BE FAIR AND WARMER THIS MONTH!
THIS VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER FOR SALE! —TERMS— COLOSSAL REALTY CO.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a "Dust Counter" Measures Dust in the Atmosphere?

The investigation of dust in the atmosphere is a branch of meteorology known as koniology. The first attempts to count the dust particles per unit volume of air was made by John Aitken, a Scottish savant.

Aitken demonstrated that water



THERE ARE ESTIMATED TO BE MORE THAN 50,000,000 DUST PARTICLES PER CUBIC INCH OVER MANY CITIES

drops (as in rain, mist, or fog) could not form without solid particles to serve as nuclei upon which the molecules of water could collect. He then invented a "dust counter" to determine the number of dust particles in a small quantity of air.

In his "counter," the air to be examined is placed in an air-tight receiver and saturated with water vapor. By suddenly expanding the air, it is cooled below the dew point, whereupon a fog immediately appears, due to the condensation of moisture on the particles in the air.

These drops gradually settle to the bottom of the receiver, falling on a plate of black glass ruled into tiny squares, where they may readily be counted with the aid of a short focused lens. Learning the number of drops per square inch, it is then easy to calculate the number per cubic centimeter of the air sampled.

It has been objected to Aitken's method, however, that not all particles in the air serve as nuclei for condensation. Indeed, particles of soot, for example, repel rather than attract water.

To gauge the number of dust particles of all sorts, Dr. J. S. Owens devised the jet type dust counter. In this instrument, the air, made humid for the purpose, is drawn through a narrow slit and made to strike a coverglass on which it condenses in drops. These drops include not only condensation nuclei but other particles caught by the water.

With a rise in temperature, the drops evaporate, leaving the dust particles clinging to the coverglass, where they may be counted by the aid of a microscope.

The number of dust particles in even comparatively pure air is high, as can be seen when a slender beam of sunlight streams into a darkened room. But the number of particles in the atmosphere above dust- and smoke-laden cities runs well up into the tens of millions per cubic inch.

—W. P. Keasbey

Footwear

United States per capita consumption of leather footwear exceeds by 1½ pairs that of any other country, says the Department of Commerce.

A Verse for Today . . .

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou disquieted within me? hope thou in God: for I shall yet praise him, who is the health of my countenance, and my God.—Ps. 42:11.

[Readers are invited to send in their favorite Bible verse.]

Swedish Iron

Sweden's iron and steel industry is now concentrating on commercial iron, according to the Department of Commerce.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The House and Senate Office Buildings, and the Capitol, in Washington only.
2. The President's Palace in Santiago, Chile.
3. The arctic and antarctic circles.
4. Suda Bay, Crete; previously damaged, she was being repaired there.
5. A seaport city of British Columbia, Canada.
6. Northwestern Montana.
7. Argentina and Chile.
8. Egypt.
9. North Carolina; 6,582 feet.
10. A U. S. Army fort 2 miles from Boston, Massachusetts.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Frey, Linus' (lī'-nŭs frī)—Infielder for the Cincinnati Reds.

Kemal (kĕ-mäl')—Town on the Euphrates River, just inside the Syrian frontier.

Knabenshue, Paul (nä'-bĕn-shōō) — United States Minister to Iraq.

Konoye, Prince Fumimaro (fōō'-mī-mä-rō kô'-nō-ĕ)—Premier of Japan.

Litani (lē-tä'-nī) — River of Lebanon.

Maisky, Ivan (ē-vän' mī'-skē)—Russian Ambassador to Britain.

Molotoff, Vyacheslaff (vyä'-chĭ-släf' mōl'ô-tôf) — Foreign Minister of Soviet Russia.

Puga, Raúl (rä-ōōl' pōō'-gä) —Chile's former Minister of Justice, now Minister of Agriculture.

Sikorski, Gen. Władysław (vlä-dĭs'-läf sē-kôr'-skē)—Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile.

Tass (täs) — Official Soviet news agency.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Aleutian Islands (ȧ-lū'-shăn; or ȧ-lōō'-shăn)—United States islands in the Pacific, not far from the coast of Kamchatka.

Kamchatka (kăm-chät'-kȧ) —Peninsula off the coast of Siberia.

Ukraine (ū'-krān) — Rich wheat-producing region of Russia.

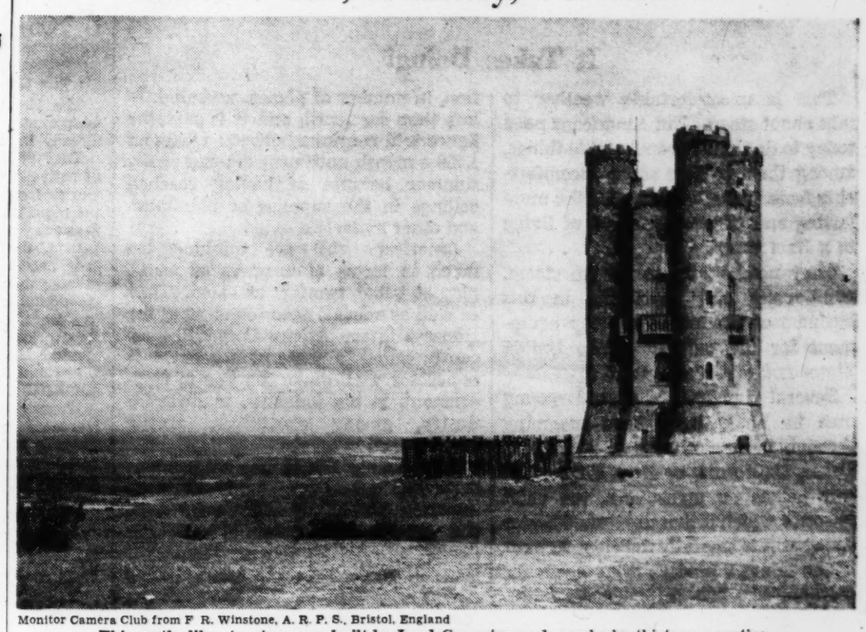
Vladivostok (vlȧ'-dĭ-vŏs-tŏk') — Russian port on the Pacific.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ŏbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

More Than Half

Chocolate is used in more than half of American candy, according to the Department of Commerce.

Beacon Tower, Broadway, Worcestershire



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

This castle-like structure was built by Lord Coventry and overlooks thirteen counties.

Where Would You Find—

1. The places where the American Flag may be officially flown after sunset?
2. La Moneda?
3. The polar circles?
4. The scene of the sinking of the British Cruiser York?
5. Vancouver?
6. The Flathead Indian Reservation?
7. The two South American countries studying polar claims?
8. The country whose emblem is the lotus?
9. Cattail Peak?
10. Fort Banks?

(Answers appear on this page)

Brevities

Detroit News: Maybe the current crop of June brides will do better. Last year's class couldn't find any kitchen use for the electric shaver.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The gallery that watches a steam shovel in action nowadays depends upon the amount of shade protecting the spectators.

Ed. Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: If gasless Sundays come as predicted, what will those who hitchhike hither and yon on the Sabbath do, poor things?

Daily Quotation

THE habit of saving is itself an education; it fosters every virtue, teaches self-denial, cultivates the sense of order, trains to forethought, and so broadens the mind.—T. T. Munger.

In Lighter Vein

Question of Rank

There still seems to be uncertainty about how Home Guard officers stand in relation to the Regular Army.

One of them, newly appointed, gave a lift to a Regular sergeant. The N. C. O. looked curiously at the other's single pip and gray hair. Then he asked his rank.

"I believe I'm now a second-lieutenant," was the reply. "A week ago I was a major-general."—Answers.

No Coddling

Among the brave clans of old Scotland none were more seasoned to the rough life of the times than the Camerons of Lochiel.

One night the chief was bivouacking with his son in the snow, when he saw the lad rolling up a snowball to use for a pillow. When the youngster had patted down the flakes to a smooth, unyielding consistency he proceeded to place the icy object under his head; whereupon the old chief kicked it away, saying sternly, "No effeminacy, boy!"

Slow No Motion

They were both very keen on the "Dig for Victory" campaign, and always read the gardening notes in the newspapers.

"Listen to this!" he exclaimed suddenly. "There's a new invention for the garden—a scarecrow that walks about and waves its arms by machinery."

"Oh, John, we must have one of those!" cried wifey. "Then we'll be able to tell the difference between the scarecrow and the jobbing gardener without going to see."—Answers.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Pretender!*

By Le Pelley

YOU LOOK ALL CLEANED UP!
WASHED UP IS NEARER RIGHT! I'M GOING TO NEW YORK...
TO THE QUIZ PROGRAM?
I'M AFRAID SO—!
ISN'T THERE ANY WAY OUT OF IT?
MAYBE—IF I PRETEND I DON'T KNOW THE ANSWERS
I ONLY HOPE THE QUESTIONS ARE EASY ENOUGH SO I CAN PRETEND I DON'T KNOW !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*When Some One Is Doing a Good Job Let Him Alone*

By Rodgers

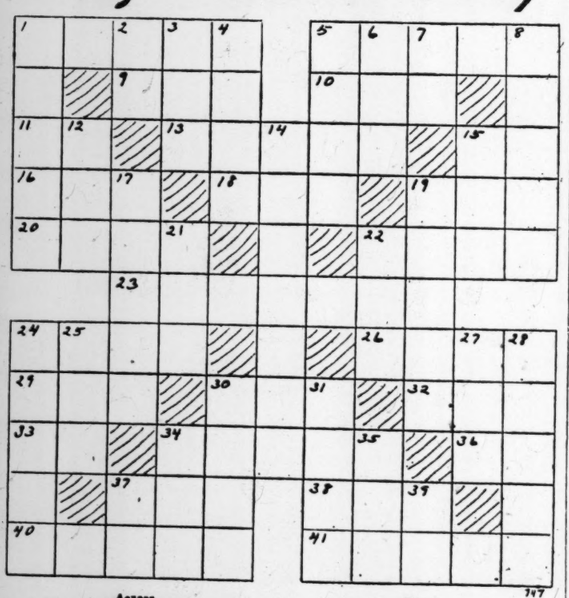
My friend the rooster was on the job early this A.M.
OW-WOW!
"Well, as long as I'm awake, I might just as well give him a little help," I thought—
HEY!
But the Boss evidently decided the rooster was doing a pretty good job all by himself—
And told me to let "well enough" alone!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Unmistakable Identity*

By The Hagers

AS I STROLLED DOWN A QUACKBURG STREET, THE TRAFFIC-DUCK BLEW—TWEET! TWEET! TWEET!
A CAR GAVE BACK A WHEEZY—CHUG! AND STOPPED BESIDE A FIRE PLUG.
A WAVE OF JOY SWEPT THROUGH MY HEART; THAT OLD CAR HAD NO COUNTERPART.
AND NEITHER HAD THAT QUAINT OLD HAT. THERE AUNT MATILDA PROUDLY SAT!

Daily Crossword Quiz



Across

1—Who is heroine of "Vanity Fair"?
5—In Longfellow's "The Day Is Done," "the night shall be filled with" what?
9—What is a diminutive of Sarah?
10—What is a snake of Egypt?
11—Within.
13—Instrument for playing Army calls.
15—What is a prefix signifying "twofold"?
16—Because.
18—What is fifth note of scale?
19—Prosecute.
20—What place is scene of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida"?
22—What Norse god had red hair and beard?
23—What English dramatist was author of "Dr. Faustus"?
24—To strike the hands together in applause.
26—Who is patron saint of Norway?
29—What is a female La Fleche?
30—How might a poet write "India"?
32—To be situated
33—In Greek mythology, who was daughter of river god Inachus?
34—June is the month of what?
36—Who was sun-god of Egyptians?
37—To place.
38—Lappet.
40—Who is Teresa's adopted daughter in "La Sonnambula"?
41—What is one of compartments of a window?

Down

1—Who wrote "Battle of the Books"?
2—While.
3—Who is dog hero of story by Dr. John Brown?
4—What is opposed to "minus"?
5—What is mallet used in game of pall-mall?
6—To employ.
7—Spain (abbr.).
8—Who proclaims orders or directions of a court?
13—And not.
14—Who guard treasure in opera "Dinorah"?
15—Instrumental duet is what?
17—Who was one who wore a toga?
19—What is hard rigid covering of some reptiles and fish?
21—Snappish bark
22—How many notes in a couplet?
24—Where did Confucius live?
25—What is fifth sign of zodiac?
27—Melody.
28—"Enough is as good as a ——."
30—What is smallest Greek letter?
31—Who wrote "Briary Bush"?
34—Hasten.
35—What is the capuchin monkey?
37—What is 16th letter of Greek alphabet?
39—Portugal (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 7, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

It Takes Doing!

This is uncomfortable weather to talk about steam. But Americans need today to do some uncomfortable things, among them to face some uncomfortable facts, if they do not wish the more lasting and bitter discomfort of living in a Nazi world.

They need really to get up steam, emotionally and physically, in this business of producing military equipment for the defense of the United States and of Great Britain.

Several hundred thousand young men in khaki have been steaming through the underbrush of Tennessee, Texas, California, or New England in war games or maneuvers, the chief lesson of which is that the United States Army still is woefully deficient in most of the things a modern army needs for mechanized fighting—planes, tanks, mobile howitzers, anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns, and so forth.

Through various oceans American warships are steaming, on patrol duty, on practice cruises, to new bases. The Navy is the traditional first line of defense; maybe it is getting first call on munitions production. Yes, to a degree it is—in aircraft, ordnance, and so forth. But in shipbuilding, one of the key elements of defense, production has scarcely begun by comparison with the tonnage figures Americans have talked about as goals. The United States News points out that of a program for 5,500,000 tons of merchant shipping, only 770,000 tons is to be built this year.

Supplies to Britain depend on that ship-building program. Britain has become America's first line beyond the Navy's first line. And American airplanes have done encouraging things in the battle zones. But it is doubtful whether planes or other munitions are getting there yet in quantities sufficient even to offset Germany's production from its occupied territories.

Aircraft manufacturers have done one of the most remarkable jobs of all defense industries in expanding their output of war planes. Yet May production, in number of planes, was slightly less than for April, and it is said the figure will continue between 1,400 and 1,500 a month until near the end of the summer because of having reached ceilings in the supplies of aluminum and other materials.

Americans still are thinking too much in terms of business as usual, play as usual, comfort as usual. They as well as officials need to get what the House Military Affairs Committee recently called "a sense of urgency." It is necessary all down the line in Government, in big industry, in little industry, among executives, among workers and in homes.

The United States has tremendous capacity, resources, and abilities. America potentially can outproduce the world. But potential strength doesn't win battles. Having the means isn't all there is to the job. It takes doing!

Readers who have followed descriptions in The Christian Science Monitor of what war industries are doing know that they are accomplishing productive wonders. Writers in the current Collier's give an optimistic picture. Yet in American industry the show is only beginning. America has a long way to go to catch up with Hitler's four-year head start. Plants have had to be built and now they are coming into rapid production.

Congress has made available $45,000,000,000 for defense spending. But only one-fifteenth of that amount could be converted into guns, ammunition, aircraft, ships, and other direct implements of war in the first year. According to the United States News, armament production in America today is at the rate of $6,000,000,000 a year, while that in Britain is approximately $12,000,000,000 a year, and that in German-controlled Europe is $24,000,000,000. In other words, Germany and her subject countries still are producing more arms and munitions than Britain and America combined.

This tide can be turned. It is being turned. But again, it takes *doing!*

America, get up steam!

When It Rains

"There's always a robin when it rains," says Billy. Then with the afterthought of a Captain Corcoran, of the good ship Pinafore, Billy adds: "Well, almost always."

The robin knows that being the early bird is not everything. Being the bird on hand is also worth two in the bush to him. He knows better even than to wait for rain. Put out your lawn sprinkler when you want to see a robin. He will parade around the perimeter of moisture with what appears to be esthetic pleasure. But he keeps one eye for business, and the other for the same thing.

It probably would interest the robin, in a purely intellectual way, to hear what Billy says. The robin looks at the whole matter from another angle. As he puts it: "There's always a worm when it rains."

Off Key

Four Negro porters at the Grand Central Terminal in New York found something to sing about in this trying world. They sang so well, in fact, they won the Park Department's barber-shop quartet contest, and Commissioner Robert Moses tried to enter them in a national competition at St. Louis. The Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber-Shop Quartet Singing in America, however, found them ineligible, because of their race.

The songs the four Negroes sing with success are airs with a racial flavor. Research workers in the Library of Congress, composers and others have freely expressed their appreciation of the Negro's contribution to the national folk song. What would any audience think of a Slav folksong contest from which peasant performers were excluded, or of a Navajo celebration in which only white people sang the red man's tribal songs?

Patient as one may wish to be with ordinary prejudices, is it necessary to exclude and hurt a group of individuals doing nothing more harmful than giving to the world the most beautiful thing they have to offer—a thing vital to the native culture of the land to which their ancestors were dragged by ancestors of those who discriminate against them?

As Mr. Moses remarked in his reply to the Society's correspondence, "This is not a social event, but a competition which should be open to everybody."

The People Must Decide

This is not President Roosevelt's war. The basic decisions on America's relations to the world struggle cannot be left to one man. There is danger in an attitude now growing up which is expressed in a speech by Bishop Joseph P. Hurley of the Roman Catholic diocese of St. Augustine, Florida, when he advocates leaving national decisions on strategy to the Commander-in-Chief "who alone . . . is capable of bringing us safely through the dangers which encompass us."

Bishop Hurley's speech indicates that some Roman Catholic leaders are not going to allow their distaste for Communism to give any comfort to Naziism. But welcome as is this support of an active defense policy, the statement that the President is in constant "communication with Congress" seems to express a willingness to make the legislative department of government merely a body to be informed of executive action in times of emergency. And the suggestion that the people cannot understand the great issues of strategy voices an attitude which if widely developed would undermine democracy.

There is need for Americans to recognize that they are in a time of crisis, that constitutionally the President has large powers in the day-to-day conduct of foreign relations, and that it would be a mistake to try to hold a referendum on every complicated problem of our day. Yet the people must take responsibility, must rise to meet the challenge of great decisions, and in broad essentials must determine the Nation's policy.

The President should not only "communicate" with Congress; he should avoid detouring Congress. He should be more frank with the people. There is much evidence that he is waiting for the people to see the fundamentals of national strategy. When he explains the great questions of sea power and hemisphere defense as he did in the last fireside chat, the people understand. And their representatives should have a more active share in developing policy and not be left merely to declare war—Congress' constitutional right—after war has started.

Those who were brought up on McGuffey's Readers will be gratified at the completion of a memorial to this pioneer educator at Miami University in Ohio. McGuffey managed to instill a love for honest literature in the consciousness of millions, along with certain morals which will never go out of fashion.

Our Readers Say—

"Our First Job Is the Battle of the Atlantic"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Nazi attack on Russia should give additional impetus to the American policy already in force.

That policy is founded on the principle of active defense against the Nazi design of world conquest, and recognizes Britain as the main bulwark between the Axis and the Western Hemisphere. If the Nazis conquer Russia, they will control resources which they needed desperately. Britain will be in greater danger than before, and if Britain should fall, Germany would have no enemy in Europe, Africa, or Asia to hinder her plans for world domination. Germany and Japan would meet in Asia, and threaten not only China, but the United States through Siberia and Alaska.

We therefore face the possibility of greatly increased danger, and to meet that danger there is only one possible line. We must redouble our effective aid to Britain; we must give Britain every means to strike the heaviest blows at Germany in the West while Germany is fully engaged in the East. There is here a great opportunity to shorten the war; what is made of the opportunity depends largely on us.

So far as we are concerned, the immediate and crucial battle is the battle of the Atlantic. We must get arms to Britain in greater volume; we must see to it that all other supplies, including raw materials and food, reach Britain in amounts sufficient to support the British war effort and morale. If shipping losses continue at the present rate, Britain cannot maintain her present effort, much less increase it. We must therefore take immediately whatever steps, whether by navy or air force, are necessary to guarantee a mounting volume of importations into Britain.

On the immediate and increased effort of this country along the lines of its long declared policy depends the outcome of Hitler's gamble; he may emerge from the Russian adventure stronger than ever, or he may be decisively weakened by exhausting war on all fronts. Our first job is the battle of the Atlantic, and we must do whatever is necessary to win this battle.

PAYSON S. WILD
Chairman, Policy Committee
American Defense, Harvard Group
Cambridge, Mass.

The Workingman's Side

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are always two sides to every vital question and I refer to the strike at North American in Inglewood. We are in a position to know many inside facts about the families and these men who are asking for a living wage. They come into our little grocery store cashing their $18 and $20 checks, when $35 a month is rent for the smallest "house" near the plant.

Why did not Mr. Roosevelt see that the workers derived the same consideration as he gave the owners of this plant, who, as everyone knows, netted millions above all taxes last year!

Please investigate both sides—you will be doing the workingman and capital a great service. (MRS.) M. R. S.
Los Angeles

[Editor's Note: Our editorial comment noted the case of these workers for an increase in wages, while urging the desirability of trusting this to mediation rather than to a strike.]

Courage Out of Chaos

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have for some time wanted to express my deep gratitude for the wonderful and helpful editorials and articles in our beloved paper. I don't know how I could have managed in the early days of this war to govern my thinking without its help and guidance. It brought light and courage out of chaos and seeming confusion. Also I am so grateful to learn today from my brother in England to whom I sent a subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, of the safe arrival of the paper. May I quote from his letter:

> The amazing thing to me is, that despite the Atlantic battle, the Monitors are arriving remarkably well. I can't say how grateful I am for them. As you know I get little time these days for reading, but I am reading them all systematically. The articles are most absorbing, particularly the Slave or Free series and those by Joseph Harsch on internal Germany. I thought the photograph of the Landseer Lion with St. Martin as a background beautiful, symbolizing the endurance of our people. I am keeping that for my scrap book when I have time to paste it up.

I thought you might like to know what it is meaning to yet another Britisher who is not a Christian Scientist, but a very fully occupied Christian. (MRS.) HARRIET TYNDALL
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Not Original Strategy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Herr Hitler is not original in his recent strategy. Witness the story of Sennacherib, King of Assyria, when he tried to take Jerusalem about 3,000 years ago. It is related in II Chronicles, Chapter 32:18: "Then they cried with a loud voice in the Jews' speech unto the people of Jerusalem that were on the wall, to affright them, and to trouble them; that they might take the city."
Chicago ANTOINETTE BABSON

"Today's Woman"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

After reading "Today's Woman" page I feel I must write my appreciation of this feature of our daily paper. Recent issues have been particularly interesting. I relived a delightful visit to the South, made some years ago, as I read the "recipes" for cooking pork.

Thank you for the marvelous wealth of good things in The Christian Science Monitor. (MRS.) LYDIA H. POOL
Brooklyn, N. Y.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Too Much for a Tenderfoot?

Night Fight in Convoy

It was the night Father Neptune signed a pact with the Axis. As soon as our destroyer thrust her nose out of harbor, on the way to pick up her convoy, the seas began thumping that nose and the darkening sky ahead seemed to glower like a threatening accomplice. The wind was certainly howling for an encore.

We came up on the convoy just before the Officer-of-the-Watch decided to take the men off the guns because the gun-decks were washing down heavily. You could not count the ships. They kept bobbing up and disappearing and bobbing up again. Darkness was closing in quickly, too.

The boys steamed-up the galley properly when they came in from their posts and tried to dry off. They could not go for'ard into the mess-deck—they had to keep handy, by the first hatchway near the galley, in case they might be needed suddenly out on the guns.

In the mess-deck the rest of the lads were lying in their hammocks. A hammock is a good port in a storm, but I don't think many of the hands were what you might call sleeping soundly. There was more sound than sleep for them that night. Every time the sea smashed onto the bows, crushing them down and still further down by sheer weight of water, the ship would suddenly break free from the hold, raise her bows in the air and then return the blow, coming down on the waves with a crash that sounded like gunfire and made a shudder run through her from stem to stern. Outside it was possible to see the long, thin, iron deck bend like a tensed sword under the strain. In the hammocks it felt as if someone were making the first swings preparatory to tossing one high in a blanket. Buckets and kettles that had broken adrift from their lashings were being slung from side to side of the mess-deck at each corkscrew twist of the ship. There was a kind of blues rhythm about the drumming clatter they made. But it was no lullaby.

* * *

Still, it was comparatively cozy below. You did not think of all those other ships being tossed about around you. They did not enter your world. Up on the bridge the officers thought about them. They "thought about them plenty." They could not see any of them.

The clouds had closed right in. They were now loosing off a barrage of hail at point-blank range. The globe had shrunk. Our ship was fighting it out in a world of its own which began and ended a few hundred feet from us. Once another vessel suddenly appeared close in on our starboard quarter and as suddenly vanished. For the remainder of the night all that came from the edge of our world were steep black waves, fuming and frothing and breaking their solid-seeming formations on our sharp stem. "The enemy flung more and more troops in, regardless of cost." . . . The familiar communiqué quotation kept recurring as one watched rank after rank jump upon us from the black void and shatter their strength on our resisting hull.

Look-outs aloft found it hard to watch. But watch they must. Putting the glasses to the eyes was a relief even if it did not now help in the performance of duty. Lenses were wiped; lenses clouded up again, quickly becoming clogged with salt. Hail drove mercilessly into your face. The temptation to turn your back and gain delicious relief from stinging bullets of ice at times became almost irresistible.

And then, at last, a cheery, "Here we are, Jack!" and your relief was by your side and you could go down to the wheelhouse and rest a while.

* * *

It was wet and dark even in the wheelhouse, but you were out of the wind. At each smashing blow from the waves, water cascaded down the ladder that leads to and from the bridge. The Quartermaster was straining against the chocks at his feet in order to retain his balance and his command upon the helm. You could watch the gyro compass swing wildly from one quarter to the other as each wave thrust the ship's stem to one side and the helmsman centered his course.

The storm kept up its attack all night, but with the dawn the wind acknowledged itself spent and although the seas were still running high they had lost much of their energy and we threw them off with ease.

Now was the time to see what effect the night's struggle had had upon our regiment of ships, to regain contacts that had been lost. At first we could not see any of the merchantmen. They seemed to have vanished. But one by one as the sky cleared and visibility increased they came, thankfully bobbing and curtsying, into view. A few remained for some time unaccounted for, but after we had turned and hurried round the scattered fleet like a sheepdog round a straying flock, we found them wallowing, lonely but apparently unconcerned, behind and chivvied them into position. Up on the bridge the officers counted the tally and it checked. A new course was set and the convoy, in close formation once again, steamed, inexorably, upon its appointed way.

The crews were back on the guns now. Torpedoes and depth-charges were manned. Look-outs rubbed the salt off their glasses and swept and reswept an ever widening horizon. Neptune was beaten. The Axis was out on its own now. J. A. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Destiny Points to Reunion"

In the desperate hour that preceded the fall of France, Prime Minister Churchill made to that nation a most extraordinary proposal. He suggested that the British and French people should indissolubly merge their empires with all their peoples, territories, armies, navies and air forces, the whole to be controlled by a joint parliament. The offer came too late to receive the consideration it deserved. Had it been accepted the whole course of the war might have been different.

Has the time not arrived when another equally dramatic proposal should be made? It matters not whether Mr. Churchill or Mr. Roosevelt speaks first. Democracy throughout the world is in dire peril. It lives on in full measure only in the British Empire and the United States. They alone can and must save it from European and Asiatic dictators.

Forward looking thinkers in both countries agree that peace, when it comes, can only be secured as the free nations of the world unite in one great world-wide federation to which would be admitted other nations as they in good faith agreed to pool their resources for its preservation. That federation can only come as the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations take the lead.—*Free Press-Herald*, Midland, Ontario.

The Wide Horizon

A Market for Uncle Sam

By Emmett E. Barbee

The United States has a monopoly on the trade of Central America—until the war ends. After the war is over the old law will go back into force immediately—the law of supply and demand, tempered by considerations of price and quality. Until then exporters of the United States doubtless realize they have a golden opportunity to familiarize this market with their quality merchandise and to strengthen friendly relationships that will help to retain the trade in the face of competition.

Guatemala has one-third of the population of Central America and late figures are available from the American Legation in Guatemala City. They tell an interesting story.

In 1937, Guatemala bought $16,742,907 from other countries. Of this amount $5,429,036 was from Germany, $1,393,359 from Great Britain, and $7,587,941 from the United States. In the same year Guatemala sold $16,108,610 to other countries, of which $2,803,062 was to Germany, $99,825 to Britain and $10,334,351 to the United States.

In 1940 the picture was different: Guatemala bought $12,665,970 from all other countries; $362,058 from Germany, $205,993 from Britain, and $9,353,856 from the United States. In 1940 it sold $12,039,492 to all other countries, none of which was to Germany; $152,499 to Britain, and $10,950,217 to the United States. No doubt the figures from other Central American countries would generally support these Guatemala ratios.

* * *

It will be noted that most of the increase in United States trade has been at the expense of Germany. The foreign population of Guatemala is very small—only 15,000, or one-half of 1 per cent of the total. Of these, about 5,000 are Germans and 1,000 are Americans. Since Germans control much of the coffee planting, it was only natural that they should sell their coffee to the "old country" and take German barter in exchange. At present, the United States is buying this coffee and Guatemala is receiving "Yankee" merchandise and becoming familiar with it.

It is clearly established that although the price of German goods has been lower than American goods, the quality also has been lower. A surprisingly large number of these third-generation German coffee planters are anti-Nazi, it might be added.

English-speaking North Americans are well liked in Guatemala and much of the present trade can be held by the United States if it is properly handled during the war. The Latin American has his peculiarities, whims, likes and dislikes. He is deeply appreciative if one learns how to do business his way. Most United States exporters have departments staffed by men who know how to deal with the Latin and are alive to the opportunity of holding this trade.

Many opportunities for business expansion will be open to the United States in the future in this section. Guatemala has a stable government and courts of law that recognize and enforce contractual relationships. Most of the merchants now there are established, financially responsible, and entitled to regular credit terms.

* * *

Aside from coffee growing, which accounts for 60 per cent of its exports, and which is largely controlled by Germans, most of Guatemala's "big business" is in the hands of Americans. The very excellent railroad that spans the country from coast to coast is owned in the States and largely staffed by American executives. Thirty per cent of the exports are bananas, produced and exported by the United Fruit Company, also American-owned and operated.

Guatemalans have become accustomed to businessmen from the States and generally like and trust them. They are willing for others to bring in new capital and to open up new fields. At the present time but little has been done to develop such fields as oils, rubber, seeds, mineral resources, leather products, textiles, and tropical hardwoods. In the words of W. E. Dunn, commercial attaché of the American Legation in Guatemala, "Many people are interested here and in the States (in such development) but they lack organization and capital and effective enterprise."

At present the import purchasing power of Guatemala is low, as most of the population is poor and lives very frugally. Industrial development, at some time in the future, will raise the income and standards of these people and will create a large market, close at hand.

It is Uncle Sam's market to keep, if he treats it right.

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